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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1996). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer 1996). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United States is estimated to be 1.1% (Meltzer 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a set of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia (WHO 1993). The guidelines recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated by a multidisciplinary team.

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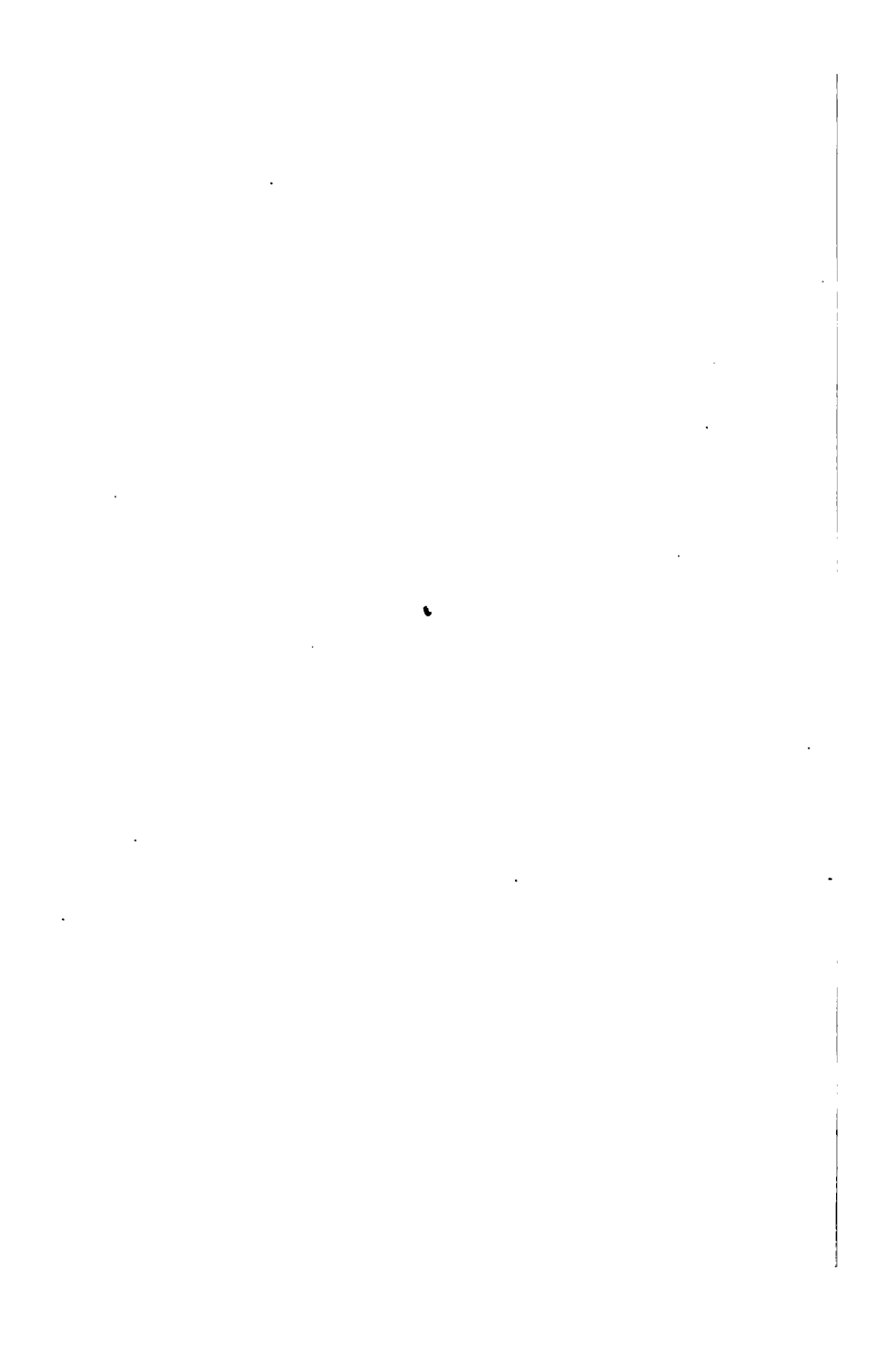
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KEY TO LATIN EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I.

1. Cadebam.	6. Manebo.	11. Paramus.	16. Docebit.
2. Canemus.	7. Mane.	12. Arabat.	17. Manebunt.
3. Dormis.	8. Ridemus.	13. Surget.	18. Dormiebamus.
4. Veniet.	9. Stabimus.	14. Disce.	19. Scribe.
5. Videbitis.	10. Canebat.	15. Stabant.	20. Veniunt.

EXERCISE II.

1. Pueri canent.	8. Puella ridebit.	15. Rosæ cadent.
2. Aper dormiebat.	9. Legati venient.	16. Servus manebat.
3. Populus viret.	10. Venti surgebant.	17. Ianua patebat.
4. Aquila volabat.	11. Pueri scribunt.	18. Ancillae audient.
5. Convivæ sedebant.	12. Astrum surgit.	19. Guttæ cadebant.
6. Tubæ sonant.	13. Magister stabat.	20. Convivæ manebunt.
7. Folia cadebant.	14. Poeta scribebat.	

EXERCISE III.

1. Magister pueros docebat.	11. Lepidum timebamus.
2. Servi mensas decorant.	12. Vitam regit fortuna.
3. Umbram petimus.	13. Oculos puer aperit.
4. Pueri magistrum amant.	14. Pompeius servum mittet.
5. Auriga equos agebat.	15. Te querebam.
6. Lupus agnum terrebit.	16. Remum nauta portabat.
7. Poma carpebant puellæ.	17. Litteras mittet Pompeius.
8. Auxilium petemus.	18. Deus mundum servat.
9. Magister pueros monebit.	19. Ulmi praebebunt umbram.
10. Lunam videbimus.	20. Litteras scribebam.

EXERCISE IV.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Librum tibi dabo. | 10. Pompeio insidias parabant. |
| 2. Da mihi librum. | 11. Litteras tibi mittam. |
| 3. Via nobis patebit. | 12. Rosam tibi carpet puella. |
| 4. Lectum tibi parabo. | 13. Carpe mihi pomum. |
| 5. Oppidum nobis tradent incolae. | 14. Ianuam mihi aperi. |
| 6. Platanus umbram vitulis praebebat. | 15. Cenam mihi para. |
| 7. Praemium mihi dabit magister. | 16. Da mihi pecuniam. |
| 8. Servi domino portam aperient. | 17. Poeta nobis fabulam narrabit. |
| 9. Nautis dona dabimus. | 18. Da mihi veniam. |
| | 19. Da mihi auxilium. |
| | 20. Gladium mihi trade. |

EXERCISE V.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bruti iustitiam laudamus. | 13. Pueri dextram tenebat puella. |
| 2. Oram Italiae videmus. | 14. Tarquinius filium quaerimus. |
| 3. Me tela fortunae terrent. | 15. Folia ulmorum nobis umbram praebebunt. |
| 4. Audi reginae imperia. | 16. Litterarum exemplum tibi mittam. |
| 5. Pompeii gratiam petimus. | 17. Mitte mihi Pompeii litterarum exemplum. |
| 6. Belli fortunam timemus. | 18. Clodius populi gratiam petebat. |
| 7. Populi ramos secabimus. | 19. Sperne divitias Croesi. |
| 8. Rosarum folia cadent. | 20. Rheni ripas obtinemus. |
| 9. Oppidi portas aperiemus. | |
| 10. Castra Labieni videbimus. | |
| 11. Iram magistri timebant pueri. | |
| 12. Servus domini barbam tondebat. | |

Phrases in Examination Paper A.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ponere castra. | 6. Agere fabulam. | 11. Necare veneno. |
| 2. Movere castra. | 7. Sumere poenas. | 12. Parare. |
| 3. Dare signum. | 8. Dare poenas. | 13. Signum pugnare. |
| 4. Agere gratias. | 9. Gerere bellum. | 14. Venia culpae. |
| 5. Dare fabulam. | 10. Petere veniam. | |

EXERCISE VI.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Aram ramis ornabimus. | 10. Te, Crasse, timemus. |
| 2. Animi curas somno lenimus. | 11. I, puer, cenam para. |
| 3. Tuba dat signum Labienus. | 12. Pamphile, te voco. |
| 4. Alexander nodum gladio secabit. | 13. Auxilium pete, Pompei. |
| 5. Iram reginae verbis leniam. | 14. Surge, Valeri. |
| 6. Oppidum muro incolae muniebant. | 15. Animum rege, puer. |
| 7. Pomum cultro secabat puer. | 16. Me iuva, Attice, consilio. |
| 8. Agricola sulcos aratro ducit. | 17. Socerum veneno necabit. |
| 9. Vos, pueri, laudabit magister. | 18. Anulo te, Iulia, donabo. |
| | 19. Di me divitiis augent. |
| | 20. Mehas argento, servi, ornate. |

EXERCISE VII.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Folia in silvis cadunt. | 14. Epaminondas bellum in Peloponneso gerebat. |
| 2. Ab oris Italiae veniemus. | 15. Auxilium a nobis Siculi petunt. |
| 3. In somnis te video. | 16. Ludos Corinthi spectabimus. |
| 4. Athenis me videbis. | 17. Delphis erat statua Lysandri. |
| 5. A me consilium petis. | 18. Corinthum legatos mittimus. |
| 6. E lecto surgit puer. | 19. Gabios Tarquinius servus literas portabat. |
| 7. In lecto dormit puella. | 20. In Italiam legatos mittemus. |
| 8. Ad cenam te vocabo. | 21. Sub platano dormiebat puella. |
| 9. Ad reginam nuntius veniebat. | 22. Sub ulmo coluber iacet. |
| 10. In umbram vitulos agemus. | 23. Per silvam pueros ducit magister. |
| 11. Ad castra Pompeii legatos mittam. | 24. Humi iacebant vituli. |
| 12. Fumus ab ara surgebat. | |
| 13. Puer domi manebit. | |

EXERCISE VIII.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Lilia sunt alba. | 12. Piger est asinus. |
| 2. Populi sunt altae. | 13. Negotium magnum est. |
| 3. Ardua est ripa. | 14. Negotium magnum agimus. |
| 4. Pueri sunt boni. | 15. Novum bellum gerimus. |
| 5. Curvum erat aratrum. | 16. Servorum magnum numerum habet. |
| 6. Densae erant silvae. | 17. Aegram fove puellam. |
| 7. Puer flavum habet capillum. | 18. Magnam pecuniam tibi dabo. |
| 8. Gelidam aquam bibimus. | 19. Multas pecunias dabat amicis. |
| 9. Nova verba discimus. | 20. Boni multos amicos habent. |
| 10. Ova sunt parva. | |
| 11. Servos impigros habes. | |

EXERCISE IX.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Classem hostium videmus.</i> | 12. <i>E nubibus luna surgebat.</i> |
| 2. <i>Oves servabat canis.</i> | 13. <i>Prolem feles amat.</i> |
| 3. <i>Anguis in herba iacet.</i> | 14. <i>Misera est fortuna civium.</i> |
| 4. <i>In vallibus umbram petimus.</i> | 15. <i>Caedem bonorum parat Clodius.</i> |
| 5. <i>Ratem nautae parabunt.</i> | 16. <i>Consilia vobis salubria dabo.</i> |
| 6. <i>Steriles agri virebunt.</i> | 17. <i>Civis Romanus sum.</i> |
| 7. <i>Utile bellum erit.</i> | 18. <i>Oppidum Galli turribus muniebant.</i> |
| 8. <i>Testem integrum habemus.</i> | 19. <i>Per vallem rivus fluebat.</i> |
| 9. <i>Ad fores aedis te ducam.</i> | 20. <i>Romani naves solvebant.</i> |
| 10. <i>Canem fidelem habet puella.</i> | |
| 11. <i>Amnes in mare cadunt.</i> | |

EXERCISE X.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Aves in luco caneabant.</i> | 10. <i>Aqua gelida sitim sedabimus.</i> |
| 2. <i>Navium puppes coronis ornabimus.</i> | 11. <i>Hostium strages magna erat.</i> |
| 3. <i>In retia pisces venient.</i> | 12. <i>Trade nobis portarum claves.</i> |
| 4. <i>Hostium minas ridebimus.</i> | 13. <i>Saluber est locus.</i> |
| 5. <i>Castra movebant hostes.</i> | 14. <i>Maris pericula vitabimus.</i> |
| 6. <i>Pueri indolem laudat magister.</i> | 15. <i>Patrem bonum habemus.</i> |
| 7. <i>E silva vulpem agemus.</i> | 16. <i>Matrem puellae videbimus.</i> |
| 8. <i>Gallia magnam ferri copiam habet.</i> | 17. <i>Mater, crudelis es.</i> |
| 9. <i>Oves agricolae lanam praebe-</i> | 18. <i>Ego te, frater, ducam.</i> |
| <i>bunt.</i> | 19. <i>Domi te, pater, manebo.</i> |
| | 20. <i>Pompeius copias ad mare</i> |
| | <i>ducebat.</i> |

EXERCISE XI.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Cives Romani sumus.</i> | 13. <i>Castra movent Germani.</i> |
| 2. <i>Domi manebo.</i> | 14. <i>Nova verba pueri discunt.</i> |
| 3. <i>Culpae veniam petit.</i> | 15. <i>Servum Gabios mittam.</i> |
| 4. <i>Corinthis te videbo.</i> | 16. <i>Helvetii a nobis auxilium</i> |
| 5. <i>Auxilium a Crasso petemus.</i> | <i>petent.</i> |
| 6. <i>Tibi gratias ago, Lentule.</i> | 17. <i>Ad cenam te voco.</i> |
| 7. <i>Sub ulmo sedent puellae.</i> | 18. <i>Cinnae litterarum exemplum</i> |
| 8. <i>Rosas tibi carpam.</i> | <i>tibi mittam.</i> |
| 9. <i>Bellum parant Germani.</i> | 19. <i>Germani in Gallia bellum</i> |
| 10. <i>In umbra pugnabimus.</i> | <i>gerunt.</i> |
| 11. <i>Fluvii ripae musco virebunt.</i> | 20. <i>Litteras tristes mihi Clodius</i> |
| 12. <i>Maris pericula vitabis.</i> | <i>mittit.</i> |

Phrases in Examination Paper B.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Habere orationem. | 7. Dare auctoritatem. |
| 2. Agere vitam. | 8. Habere auctoritatem. |
| 3. Agere noctem. | 9. Petere pacem. |
| 4. Quaerere gloriam. | 10. Petere honorem. |
| 5. Dare exemplum. | 11. Dolor capitis. |
| 6. Facere pontem. | |

EXERCISE XII.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dux ego vester ero. | 12. Mores maiorum servabimus. |
| 2. Da mihi nuces. | 13. Audi, Iuppiter. |
| 3. Lucem in tenebris videbimus. | 14. Boves in prato iacebant. |
| 4. Legati pacem petebant. | 15. Ad castra praetoris mittam legatos. |
| 5. Ira furor est brevis. | 16. Graecorum oratorum princeps erat Demosthenes. |
| 6. In pace copias parabimus. | 17. Mors dolorum omnium est finis. |
| 7. Arcem muniemus. | 18. Graeci multarum artium inventores erant. |
| 8. Paupertas est malum. | 19. Boves aratrum trahebant. |
| 9. Libertas est dulce. | 20. In caede vivunt praedones. |
| 10. Dentes canum acuti sunt. | |
| 11. Principes civitatis ad Caesarem veniunt. | |

EXERCISE XIII.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sacerdotem ab ara trahunt. | 12. Multa voluntatis pignora tibi dabit. |
| 2. Arboris ramos pueri frangunt. | 13. Ad latus praetoris sedebat. |
| 3. Scelerum poenas dabis. | 14. Dolorem capitis habeo. |
| 4. Patent Caesaris consilia. | 15. Nomen pacis est dulce. |
| 5. Latona Apollinis mater erat. | 16. Dolorem lateris habeo. |
| 6. Cereris Proserpina filia erat. | 17. Amor divitiarum crescit. |
| 7. Mors ianua vitae est. | 18. Donum ad Iunonis aram portabimus. |
| 8. Fuga salutem petimus. | 19. Puer ad carceris murum accedebat. |
| 9. Virtutis invidia est comes. | 20. Contra arma verbis bellum gerimus. |
| 10. Iuppiter omen avertet. | |
| 11. Ingens mulierum agmen ad urbem accedebat. | |

Phrases in Examination Paper C.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dare fidem. | 6. Statuere signum. | 11. Venire Romam. |
| 2. Servare fidem. | 7. Colere virtutem. | 12. Pugnare cum
Pompeio. |
| 3. Dicere causam. | 8. Habere spem. | 13. Ducere uxorem. |
| 4. Agere causam. | 9. Habere delectum. | |
| 5. Serere arborem. | 10. Venire in castra. | |

EXERCISE XIV.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rectum cursum naves tenebant. | 11. Virgo signa doloris vultu ostendit. |
| 2. Habeo opus magnum in manibus. | 12. Rex in dextero cornu erat. |
| 3. In portum veniunt naves. | 13. Pecudum ritu vivunt. |
| 4. In fide Caesaris spem habeo. | 14. Spem libertatis fovebimus. |
| 5. Magnum in re publica usum habet. | 15. Fidem servabit. |
| 6. Ritu ferarum pugnant. | 16. In fide non stabit. |
| 7. Vide hominis luxum. | 17. Bellorum exitus sunt incerti. |
| 8. Armorum sonitum audio. | 18. Ad finem laborum veniemus. |
| 9. Imago animi vultus est. | 19. Gracchorum orationes plebem movebant. |
| 10. Risus hominum movebis. | 20. Multis in rebus usus ingenium vincit. |

EXERCISE XV.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Flevit puella. | 13. Caesar legatos miserat fideles. |
| 2. Risit dea. | 14. Labienus aciem ante oppidum instruxit. |
| 3. Anguis latuit. | 15. Caesar in castris impedimenta reliquerat. |
| 4. Consul delectum habuit. | 16. In fide Caesaris spem magnam habui. |
| 5. Consul orationem habuit. | 17. Patri filius paruit. |
| 6. Fortunae cessimus. | 18. Sonitum tubae audivimus. |
| 7. Dux copias instruxerat. | 19. Tu mihi, Crasse, invidisti. |
| 8. Caesar Italiam reliquerat. | 20. Scelus nefarium fecisti. |
| 9. Pamphilus uxorem duxit. | |
| 10. Servus fidem tenuit. | |
| 11. Praetor fidem fregit. | |
| 12. Catilina in senatum venit. | |

EXERCISE XVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hostium clamorem audivimus.2. Caesar muniverat castra.3. Arma contra patriam ceperunt.4. Caesar Roman veniet.5. Crassus in Italiam venit.6. Praetor in urbe praesidium reliquerat.7. Legibus oboedivi.8. Vixi cum Panaetio.9. Caesaris amicitiam petivi.10. Milites arma ceperant.11. Puer arcum fregit.12. Marius legatum in castris reliquerat. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">13. Romulus Iovi templum voverat.14. Laboris praemia petivimus.15. Pontem in flumine Caesar posuit.16. Foedus cum Ingurtha Aulus fecerat.17. Cursum mutavit amnis.18. Darius in Istro pontem fecit.19. Gallos in acie vicerunt Romani.20. Caesar equitatum omnem in cornibus locavit. |
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EXERCISE XVII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Milites, hic manebimus.2. Ibi Caesar praesidium posuit.3. Pauper semper eris.4. Hominem nunquam amavi.5. Raro ad me scribis.6. Parum tibi credo.7. Semper te amavi.8. Rem bene gessisti.9. Rem valde bene gessisti.10. Hic tuto vives.11. Amnis nunquam cursum mutavit.12. Rem non satis intelligo.13. Rem male geret. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">14. Bellum cum hostibus fortiter gessit.15. Te propter virtutem iure laudamus.16. Nunc ordine rem vobis exponam.17. Modo magnam vim auri in oppidum misit.18. Non saepe Pompeius in Senatu erat.19. Hostes procul a moenibus castra posuerunt.20. Nimum laudat puerum magister. |
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EXERCISE XVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Delicti veniam peto.2. In aqua summa natabant pisces.3. Hippias in Marathonia pugna cecidit.4. Dux militibus reliquam praedam dedit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Reliquae legiones in castra venerunt.6. Carthaginienses Hannibalem ducem in Italiam miserunt.7. Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi. |
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| 8. Nunc in medio mari sum. | 15. Romani victores in castra |
| 9. Erat insula amne medio. | hostium spe praedae |
| 10. Titus Cyprum insulam petebat. | irruunt. |
| 11. Pauci ordinis senatorii fuga salutem petiverunt. | 16. Helena belli Troiani causa fuit. |
| 12. Fabulas Plautinas cum voluptate legimus. | 17. Filius bonorum omnium patris heres fuit. |
| 13. Bellum Parthicum Caesar parabat. | 18. In colle medio aciem instruxit. |
| 14. Lucullum ad bellum Mithridaticum misit senatus. | 19. Epaminondas Lacedaemonios in pugna Leuctrica vicit. |
| | 20. Ariovistus, dux Helvetiorum, legatos ad Caesaris castra misit. |

Phrases in Examination Paper D.

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| 1. Aurea corona. | 6. Status rerum. |
| 2. Media nocte. | 7. Vertere in fugam. |
| 3. Vir doctus. | 8. Sine consilio Caesaris. |
| 4. Facere iter pedibus. | 9. In metu esse. |
| 5. Cursus rerum. | 10. In otio esse. |

EXERCISE XIX.

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| 1. Legibus disce parere. | 11. Cibus capere consul milites iussit. |
| 2. Disce manere domi. | 12. Multis de causis cupio te videre. |
| 3. Castra munire Caesar milites iussit. | 13. Mater pompam me spectatum duxit. |
| 4. Antonius senatum delere gestit. | 14. Populus nos Campanus legatos ad vos, Patres conscripti, misit, auxilium a vobis petatum. |
| 5. In fuga salutem sperare dementia est. | 15. Ab Suessula equites ad Valerium consulem opem oratum venerunt. |
| 6. Litteras Romam mittere parabam. | 16. Sperare nos amici iubent. |
| 7. Non dubitavi consilium a te per litteras petere. | 17. Docendo discimus. |
| 8. Peccatum est prodere patriam. | 18. Causam manendi habuit. |
| 9. Homines mortem timere desistant. | 19. Magis solvendo non erat. |
| 10. Legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat. | 20. Solvendo civitates non erant. |

EXERCISE XX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vis nobis est timenda. 2. Virtuti opera danda est. 3. Militum virtus laudanda fuit. 4. Parcendum est inimicis. 5. Uxor tibi ducenda est. 6. Pax nobis est petenda. 7. Rationes belli gerendi vobis exponam. 8. Nunc est pugnandum. 9. Pro Italia vobis est pugnandum. 10. Caesar proelii committendi signum dedit. 11. Finem scribendi faciam. 12. Non faciam finem rogandi. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Nunquam finem faciam, mihi crede, Cassi, de te cogitandi. 14. Diem ad deliberandum rogavit. 15. Vix arma capiendi spatium habuerunt milites. 16. Caesar Helvetiis dedit facultatem per provinciam itineris faciendi. 17. Oculos natura nobis dedit ad motus animorum declarandos. 18. Consul placandis dis dat operam. 19. Legati ab Thyatira ad dedendam urbem venerunt. 20. Cavendo omnia tutus eris. |
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EXERCISE XXI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vidi murum ruentem. 2. Audivi puellam canentem. 3. Deiotarus Romam venturus erat. 4. Cultrum sub veste abditum habebat servus. 5. Pompeius quaerens salutem in Cyprum insulam classem direxit. 6. Caesar Germanos trans Rhenum incolentes vicit. 7. Catonem dormientem invenimus. 8. Ego tibi daturus nil sum. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Cum Pyrrho, Epiri rege, bellum gerens cecidit in proelio Decius consul. 10. Tibi bona praecipienti parebo. 11. De me nihil timueris. 12. Samnites, bellum parantes, pacem petunt. 13. Ne paveris, non te deseram. 14. Ne clamaveris nimis. 15. Hostium tela vitemus. 16. Eventum belli expectemus. 17. Falsus utinam vates sim. 18. Librum trade puero. 19. Fortunati omnes sitis. 20. Sit finis discordiarum. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper E.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Venire Romam. 2. Venire in Italiam. 3. Crudeliter. 4. Sapienter. 5. Habere gratias. 6. In morte. 7. Dare rem gerendam. 8. Populus Romanus Crasso bellum gerendum dedit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Caesaris litterae magnum apud me pondus habebit. 10. Noctem in silvis egit. 11. Piso in Egyptum venit. 12. Respondebo tibi amice. 13. Nihil sine consilio senatus egi. 14. Caesar reliquas legiones in castra misit. |
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EXERCISE XXII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitis dolorem habeo. 2. Caesar fidem servabit. 3. Magnum opus in manibus habet. 4. Vide hominis stultitiam. 5. Rem male gessit. 6. Ad finem laborum venimus. 7. Rem ordine exposui. 8. Caesari gratias egi. 9. Poenas stultitiae dedisti. 10. Pamphilus uxorem duxit. 11. Caesar Pompeium in Thessalia apud Pharsalum vicit. 12. Tu mihi multa saepe cavisti. 13. Dedisti te desidia. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Dii cum Gigantibus bellum gesserunt. 15. M. Cato litteras Graecas in senectute didicit. 16. Hannibal, Carthagine expulsus, Ephesum venit. 17. Nunquam honesta mors est fugienda. 18. Labienus ad castra hostium accessit. 19. Lepores timidi fuga salutem quaesiverunt. 20. Pompeius uxorem duxit Corneliā, Q. Metelli Scipionis filiam. |
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EXERCISE XXIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pueri et puellae canebant. 2. Cornua tubaeque sonant. 3. Servi ancillaeque domino parent. 4. Folia liliorum rosarumque cadent. 5. Oves agnosque servat canis. 6. Populus umbram vallis vitulisque praebet. 7. Iustum et bonum virum laudamus. 8. Pisoni gratias et ago et habeo. 9. Subita atque improvisa formido Romanos cepit. 10. Nec frigoris nec caloris vim timeamus. 11. Orestes, filius Agamemnonis et Clytemnestrae, matrem occidit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Titus Rhodum et Cyprum insulas petebat. 13. Cum Mithridate Tigraeque bellum gessit Cnaeus Pompeius. 14. Sine cura metuque vivimus. 15. Venenum biberunt Theraemenes et Socrates. 16. Indignum facinus et malum fecisti. 17. Vos non ad bellum nec ad periculum voco. 18. Donum et praemium optat puer. 19. Nec mulieribus nec infantibus pepercit. 20. Nec principium nec finem habet Deus. |
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EXERCISE XXIV.

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| 1. Oleas vitesque seremus. | 12. Caesar flumen traiecit et castra posuit. |
| 2. Docte et sapienter dicis. | 13. Stellae cursus certos et constantes habent. |
| 3. Amice et prudenter me mones. | 14. Consilio et auctoritate regem regnumque servavi. |
| 4. Rex bellum terra et mari comparat. | 15. Res ad vim et caedem spectabat. |
| 5. Spem falsam et fallacem alis. | 16. Non in servitutem sed in fidem tuam nos tradidimus. |
| 6. Stultos et incautos decipit. | 17. Urbem Romam condidere atque habuere initio Troiani. |
| 7. Spes nostras et expectationes decipis. | 18. Et proavus L. Murenæ et avus praetores fuerunt. |
| 8. Zeno inventor et princeps Stoicorum fuit. | 19. Hostium copias terra marique superavimus. |
| 9. Semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt. | 20. Iuno erat filia Saturni, et uxor Iovis. |
| 10. Nec labori nec periculo pepercit. | |
| 11. Homines cum scutis et gladiis eduxit. | |

EXERCISE XXV.

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| 1. Tu quoque, mater, crudelis eras. | 12. Mors aut necessitas naturae, aut laborum ac miseriarum finis est. |
| 2. Etiam atque etiam me consulit. | 13. Non solum improbus, verum etiam imperitus es. |
| 3. Aut discis, aut discede. | 14. Rem demonstrat: petit auxilium. |
| 4. Non iubeo, sed suadeo. | 15. C. Marius fidem dedit, sed in fide non stetit. |
| 5. Non sociorum salutem sed civium Romanorum quaerimus. | 16. Iacet corpus dormientis ut mortui, viget autem animus et vivit. |
| 6. Coniuges, liberos, fortunasque vestras conservate. | 17. Rex regnat, sed non gubernat. |
| 7. Populi Romani nomen salutemque defendite. | 18. Non solum patienti, sed etiam libenti animo tibi parebo. |
| 8. Non modo libertatem, sed etiam vitam amisit. | 19. Pater vitae necisque potestatem habebat in filios. |
| 9. Nos non spes ducit, sed officium. | 20. Consciorum nemo aut latuit aut fugit. |
| 10. Animus in morte evolat ex corporis vinculis tamquam e carcere. | |
| 11. Non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. | |

EXERCISE XXVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ego sum Chremes. 2. Ego me do historiae. 3. Auges etiam tu meum timorem. 4. Tu mihi meisque multa cavisti. 5. Tu auctoritates omnes contemnis. 6. Avide tuum consilium expecto. 7. Fallis cives tuos. 8. Dabunt mihi veniam cives mei. 9. Dolorem tuum leniet aetas. 10. Demetrius filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedit. 11. Caecina veteranas cohortes adversus Voculam exercitumque eius misit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Senatus est nobiscum. 13. Antonio tuo nomine gratias egi. 14. Pompeius se oppido tenet; nos ad portas castra habemus. 15. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subduxit. 16. Mei peccati luo poenas. 17. Condiunt Aegyptii mortuos, et eos servant domi. 18. Tu tuum negotium gessisti bene. 19. Mulieres ancillarum gregem ducunt secum. 20. Fundus Sabinus est meus. |
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EXERCISE XXVII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Librum, quem mihi dedisti, amisi. 2. Id, quod petis, impetrabis. 3. Versus, quos ad me misisti, legi. 4. Habetis, milites, quam petistis (see Gr. p. 98, note) facultatem. 5. Consules ad eum exercitum, quem in Apulia habui, venerunt. 6. Consilium, quod nunc habeo, breviter exponam. 7. Quod petis faciam libenter. 8. Quem video? 9. A quibus auxilium petam? 10. Quid metuis? 11. Optas id quod habes. 12. Non dubitabo quod sentio dicere. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Consilium, quod cepimus, agamus. 14. Habetis libertatem, Campani, quam petistis. 15. Clara est res, quam dicturus sum. 16. Litterarum exemplum, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, misi tibi. 17. De iuvenibus, quae ex Tullia audisti, vera sunt. 18. Dicam sine cunctatione quod sentio. 19. Epigramma in Lacedaemonios, qui Thermopylis occiderunt, scripsit Simonides. 20. Qui socium fallit, in virorum bonorum numero non est habendus. |
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EXERCISE XXVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In servitute hic filias habet tuas. 2. Tange aram hanc Veneris. 3. Laus illorum est nostra culpa. 4. Verte hac te, puer. 5. Tu hic mane. 6. Valvae se ipsae aperuerunt. 7. Te ipsum quaerebam. 8. Iube illos illinc abscedere. 9. Hic arma et viros invenies. 10. Illic signa armaque vestra sunt. 11. A quo litteras istas accepisti? 12. Ille qui me conduxit abduxit me domum. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Hoc quoque laboris praemium petam. 14. Non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. 15. Hae mihi patent semper fores. 16. Harum rerum exitum non video. 17. Eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula. 18. Eodem loco res est, quo reliquisti. 19. Hic est, qui nostras legiones cecidit. 20. Orationem eam, de qua nuper ad me scripsisti, legam. |
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EXERCISE XXIX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quaere alium fundum. 2. Fundos alienos petit. 3. Tu mihi sola places. 4. Nullum habemus ignem. 5. Nemo credet unquam. 6. Nemini credit. 7. Pauci utrimque cecidere. 8. Pompeius se totum Caesari tradidit. 9. Alii fratrum, alii propinquorum vulnera fovebant. 10. Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. 11. Habeo hic neminem neque amicum neque cognatum. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Consilium totius rei capiemus. 13. Rei rationem invenio nullam. 14. Totam Galliam subegimus. 15. Plerasque naves in Italiam remittit. 16. Uter vestrum mecum pugnabit? 17. Utrum placet sumite. 18. Nullum horum signorum in Sicilia reliquit. 19. Litteris se totum dedit. 20. Hoc consilium Caesaris plerique non probabant. |
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EXERCISE XXX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoc facit ut civium numerum augeat. 2. Hoc fecit, ut civium numerum augeret. 3. A me petebat ut filium suum defenderem. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Nihil obstat quominus te visam. 5. Quid obstat quominus tyrannum e regno pellamus? 6. A Caesare petivi ut ad te litteras mitteret. |
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| <p>7. Quis dubitat quin haruspiciū ars sit divina?</p> <p>8. Non est dubium quin magna sit augurum auctoritas.</p> <p>9. De hac re dabo operam ut tibi satisficiam.</p> <p>10. Cave ne in foveam decidas.</p> <p>11. Non est dubium quin rebus humanis Deus consulat.</p> <p>12. Mihi non est dubium quin res spectet ad castra.</p> <p>13. Quis dubitat quin Caesar nos in hostium numero habeat?</p> | <p>14. Cynilus Atheniensibus suadebat, ut in urbe manerent.</p> <p>15. Meus in te amor cogit ut timeam.</p> <p>16. Da operam ut valeas.</p> <p>17. Non dubitabam quin litteras meas lubenter lecturus esses.</p> <p>18. Non sum ita hebes, ut ista dicam.</p> <p>19. Aetas quominus id faciam impedit.</p> <p>20. Non dubito quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper F.

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| <p>1. Alius super alium.</p> <p>2. Ego et Crassus.</p> <p>3. Invitus discessi.</p> <p>4. Totus sum vester.</p> <p>5. Nemo bonus.</p> <p>6. Fecit iratus.</p> <p>7. Nos omnes.</p> <p>8. Plerique nostrum.</p> <p>9. Nemo nostrum.</p> <p>10. Nullum meum dictum.</p> <p>11. Unum verbum tuum.</p> <p>12. Qui in arce erant.</p> | <p>13. Plerique nostrum laborem fugimus.</p> <p>14. Non pro me sed contra me dicis.</p> <p>15. Omnes te spernunt.</p> <p>16. Omnia mea mecum porto.</p> <p>17. Solus hoc dixit.</p> <p>18. Haec natura sunt inimica inter se.</p> <p>19. Iure occidere.</p> <p>20. Dare se litteris.</p> |
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EXERCISE XXXI.—Recapitulatory.

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| <p>1. Praesidia in oppidis nulla sunt.</p> <p>2. Ex tua gloria magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capio.</p> <p>3. Litterae tuae spem mihi magnam faciunt.</p> <p>4. Nostri imperatores pro salute patriae sua capita voverunt.</p> <p>5. Utinam frater meus viveret, iterumque classem duceret.</p> <p>6. Nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Poenos superavimus.</p> <p>7. Cratippus Ephesum venit mei salutandi et visendi causa.</p> | <p>8. Apud Germanos magistratus vitae necisque habent potestatem.</p> <p>9. Omnia iura divina et humana scelere nefario polluit.</p> <p>10. Mihi id, quod fecisti, est gratissimum.</p> <p>11. Libo Brundisium venit insulamque quae contra Brundisium portum est occupavit.</p> <p>12. Consules cum senatu et cohortibus urbanis forum Capitoliumque occupant.</p> |
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| 13. Oculis, se non videns, alia cernit.
14. In publicis nihil est lege gravius, in privatis firmissimum est testamentum.
15. Asia opima est et fertilis.
16. Opinionem, quam habes integritatis meae, non fallam. | 17. Utile est etiam subito saepe dicere.
18. Omnes in eo quod sciunt satis sunt eloquentes.
19. Huius pecuniae rationem non habui.
20. Themistocles in odio apud Lacedaemonios et apud suos cives fuit. |
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EXERCISE XXXII.

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| 1. Nihil audis?
2. Ubi est tuus filius?
3. Tunc hoc fecisti? Feci.
4. Mene ad cenam vocas? Voco.
5. Videsne navem illam?
6. Nonne vides navem illam?
7. Misine ego ad te ex Epheso epistulam?
8. Suntne illae ancillae tuae? Sunt.
9. Cur igitur hic est?
10. Antipho ubi nunc est?
11. Dic ubi sit uxor tua.
12. Iurene Horatius sororem occidit? | 13. Quaestio est iurene Horatius sororem occiderit.
14. Hoc quis praeter te fecerit quaero.
15. Unde petam auxilium?
16. Quis hic est senex, quem video in ultima platea?
17. Mare nonne caeruleum?
18. Quaero quid Sextius in hac re fecerit.
19. Num Lucretia mortem timuit?
20. Num me cogis his fabulis credere? |
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EXERCISE XXXIII.

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| 1. Usus est magister optimus.
2. Nunquam vidi hominem nequiores.
3. Nihil hac solitudine iucundius.
4. Luce sunt clariora nobis omnia consilia tua.
5. Senectus est natura loquacior.
6. Nihil est dulcius libertate.
7. Amariorem me senectus facit.
8. Ignavorum saepe telis fortissimi cadunt.
9. Honestas mors turpi vita potior est.
10. Servire est postremum omnium malorum.
11. Nihil est mihi amicus solitudine. | 12. Castra erant ad bellum ducendum aptissima.
13. Apud Syracusanos sacerdotium Iovis honos est amplissimus.
14. Nihil vidi foedius.
15. Celer tuus est disertus magis quam sapiens.
16. Nunquam hominem vidi perturbatiorem metu.
17. Magis idoneum quam ego sum neminem reperiens.
18. Doctior est quam modestior.
19. Ars est dux certior quam natura.
20. Turpitudine peius est quam dolor. |
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EXERCISE XXXIV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stultissime rem gessimus. 2. Audacter hoc dico. 3. Litterae tuae magnopere me delectant. 4. Brutum non minus amo quam tu. 5. Brutum non minus amo quam te. 6. Dii vim suam longe lateque diffundunt. 7. Vitam ab inimicis fortissime defendit. 8. Mihi Pomponius placebat maxime. 9. Diutissime nihil de te audiui. 10. Dicebat magis audacter quam perite. 11. Facillime te vincet. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Europa minor est quam Asia. 13. Melius est nescire ea quae futura sunt quam scire. 14. Demosthenis orationum perfectissima est pro Ctesiphonte. 15. Latius patet illius sceleris contagio quam tu putas. 16. Quis te est fortunatior? 17. Deteriores sumus omnes licentia. 18. Voluptas melioremne efficit aut laudabiliorem virum? 19. Hic est homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt. 20. Nemo est mihi te amicus antiquior. |
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EXERCISE XXXV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priamus, Troiae rex, quinquaginta habuit filios. 2. Caesar Placentiam legiones quattuor misit. 3. Octogensimum annum ago. 4. Ducenti ab Romanis, octingenti hostium cecidere. 5. Duae Antipho uxores habet? 6. Hannibal supra septem millia hominum domos remisit. 7. Captivorum numerus fuit septem millia ac ducentorum. 8. Tertia legio exemplum ceteris Maesiae legionibus praebeuit. 9. Fundos tres et decem reliquit. 10. Quartum ago annum et sexagesimum. 11. Ego hanc primus viam inveni. 12. Nomen Imperatoris semel atque viciens recepit Augustus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Caesa ad sex millia hominum: duo millia et quingenti capti. 14. Romanorum primus Cn. Pompeius Iudaeos domuit. 15. Hunc vitae finem habuit septimo et tricensimo aetatis anno. 16. Gallus legionem primam in auxilium Placentiae ducebat. 17. Delige centenos viros ex omni pedite atque equite. 18. Addit exercitui suo Vocula mille delectos e quinta et quintadecima legionibus. 19. Belli Punici secundi, quod contra Romanos Hannibal gessit, causa fuit Sagunti oppugnatio. 20. Tredecim millia octingentos quinquaginta pedites in Africam misit. |
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EXERCISE XXXVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. 2. Paucos menses regnavit. 3. Ager multos annos quievit. 4. Fossas pedum triginta in latitudinem facere instituit. 5. Homerus et Hesiodus fuerunt ante Romam conditam. 6. Virtus nullo tempore est relinquenda. 7. Diodorus multos annos domi nostrae vixit. 8. Homerus multis ante Hesiodum saeculis fuit. 9. Crassi hiberna aberant a castris Caesaris milia passuum viginti quinque. 10. Tarquinius Superbus regnavit annos quinque et viginti. 11. Aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta extruxit. 12. Caesar solis occasu naves solvit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Mithridates ab eo tempore annum iam tertium et vigesimum regnat. 14. Romani ab sole orto in multum diei steterunt in acie. 15. Nervii vallo pedum novem et fossa pedum quindecim hiberna cinxerunt. 16. In hac officina magnam partem diei sedere solebat. 17. Ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem. 18. Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita. 19. In flumine pontes effecerat duos distantes inter se milia passuum quattuor. 20. Annis fere quadringentis decem post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit, anno ante natum Ennium. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper E.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medea illa. 2. Manlius, vir fortis. 3. Pythagoras, homo doctissimus. 4. Cinna, omnium crudelissimus. 5. O hominem nequam. 6. O virum fortem. 7. Audacior quam fortior est. 8. Quae tua est humanitas. 9. Fortius quam felicius. 10. Vir fortis. 11. Homo timidus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Qui istuc tibi venit in mentem. 13. In decedendo Bibulus est, ut audio, tardior. 14. Animi lineamenta pulchriora sunt quam corporis. 15. Ego speravi meliora, tu autem plus vidisti. 16. Talem exitum habuit Galba. 17. Nullo tempore. 18. Tu istic mane. 19. Nostrapte culpa. 20. Ne mortem timueris. |
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EXERCISE XXXVII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mane veni. 2. Cras te videbo. 3. Hic manebo ad meridiem. 4. Dolabella apud me fuit hodie mane. 5. Postero die luce prima Pompeius movit castra. 6. Cras tibi pecuniam, quam petis, mutuam dabo. 7. Noctu cubilia ferae relinquunt; interdiu dormiunt. 8. Postero die mane copias ante frontem castrorum instruit. 9. Prima luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit praeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. 10. Brutus heri venit in Tusculanum; hodie igitur me videbit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Lepidus ad me heri vesperi litteras misit Antio; nam ibi erat—habet enim domum, quam nos vendidimus. 12. Ante lucem ad aedem Veneris venimus. 13. Milomediano nocte in urbem venit. 14. Vespero ad nos eodem die venit ipse Dionysius. 15. Eo tempore omni Neapoli fui. 16. Equitatum omnem prima nocte ad castra hostium mittit. 17. Multas uno tempore accepi epistulas tuas. 18. Ibi partem maiorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit. 19. Eo tempore Brutus apud me fuit. 20. Haec ad te die natali meo scripsi. |
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EXERCISE XXXVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hortos inspiciam cum venero. 2. Scribam ad te cum videro Caesarem. 3. Cum ad hunc locum venissem, litteras tuas legi. 4. Certa amittimus dum incerta petimus. 5. Heri cum essem Corinthi, litteras a te accepi. 6. Cum te laudant, mihi gratias agunt. 7. Dum tu dormiebas, ego te custodiebam. 8. Cum essem in castris ad fluvium Pyramum, epistulas duas uno tempore a te accepi. 9. Cum Servius esset apud me, Cephalio cum tuis litteris venit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Rex, postquam signa hostium conspexit, et ipse copias eduxit. 11. Dum ea Romae geruntur, iam Sutrium Etrusci obsidebant. 12. Cum templum Vestae arderet, Caecilius Metellus, pontifex maximus, ex incendio sacra rapuit. 13. Iam ver appetebat, cum Hannibal ex hibernis movit. 14. Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, Cato orationem habuit. 15. Hasdrubal, postquam pugnandum vidit, in prima acie ante signa elephantos collocat. 16. Antequam obsiderem Syracusas, tentavi pacem. |
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| <p>17. Me vobis, priusquam provinciam aut castra viderem, obligavit fortuna.</p> <p>18. Anno octavo, postquam in Hispaniam venerat, Cn. Scipio, undetricensimo die post fratris mortem, est interfectus.</p> | <p>19. Dum haec in Africa geruntur, Hannibal in agro Tarentino aestatem consumsit.</p> <p>20. Cum instituissem ad te scribere, calamumque sumpsissem, Batonius ad me venit, et epistulam tuam reddidit.</p> |
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EXERCISE XXXIX.

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| <p>1. Vendo meum frumentum non pluris quam ceteri.</p> <p>2. Quanti fundum vendidisti?</p> <p>3. Quanti hic ager aestimandus est?</p> <p>4. Hic patriam auro vendidit.</p> <p>5. Totam rem publicam provinciae pretio vendidisti.</p> <p>6. Pluris ex omni nobilitate neminem facio.</p> <p>7. Voluptatem emis dolore.</p> <p>8. Eriphyle auro vitam viri vendidit.</p> <p>9. Quanti ab Hortensio aedes emisti?</p> <p>10. Patrem tuum plurimi feci; meque ille mirifice et coluit et amavit.</p> | <p>11. Puerum viginti minis vendidit.</p> <p>12. Non minis trecentis hic carus est ager.</p> <p>13. Tuo periculo equum triginta minis emisti.</p> <p>14. M. Seius in caritate assem modium populo dedit.</p> <p>15. Emit domum prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat.</p> <p>16. Pretio atque mercede minus isti maiestatem rei publicae.</p> <p>17. Aedes pretio suo vendidi.</p> <p>18. Omnia vectigalia parvo pretio redemerant.</p> <p>19. Parvi ego te facio.</p> <p>20. Omnia pericula mortis atque exilii parvi sunt ducenda.</p> |
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EXERCISE XL.

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| <p>1. Brundisium veni Nonis Sextilibus.</p> <p>2. Actium venimus a.d. xvii Kal. Quintil.</p> <p>3. Ephesum venimus a.d. xi Kal. Sextil.</p> <p>4. Tarsum venimus Nonis Iuniis.</p> <p>5. Brundisium venimus vii Kal. Decembr.</p> | <p>6. Laodiceam veni pridie Kal. Sextil.</p> <p>7. Pridie Idus Iunias Hortensius ad me venit.</p> <p>8. A.d. iii Kal. Septembres exercitum lustravi apud Iconium.</p> <p>9. Tiberius natus est a.d. xvi Kal. Decembr.</p> |
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| <p>10. Natus erat Agricola Idibus Iuniis: excessit sexto et quinquagesimo anno a.d. x Kal. Sept.</p> <p>11. Quintus frater ex Asia discessit pridie Kal. Maias et Athenas venit Idibus.</p> <p>12. Hic a.d. iii Idus Octobr. magnū numerum hostium occidimus.</p> <p>13. Idus sunt hodie Quintiles.</p> <p>14. Accepi tuas litteras a.d. xiv Kal. Sext. datas.</p> <p>15. Iter Laodicea faciebam a.d. iii Nonas Sext. cum has litteras dabam, in castra in Lycaoniam.</p> | <p>16. Ante diem viii Kal. Decemb. haec ego scribebam, hora noctis nona.</p> <p>17. Asturam veni viii Kal. Sept. vitandi enim caloris causa Lanuvii iii horas acquieveram.</p> <p>18. Ego postridie Idus, ut scripsi ad te ante, Lanuvii manere constitui.</p> <p>19. Tres epistulas tuas accepi postridie Idus Apr.: erant autem iv, iii, pridie, Idus datae.</p> <p>20. A.d. v Kal. Apr. hora fere undecima Romam veni.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper H.

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| <p>1. Decem abhinc annis.</p> <p>2. In his decem annis.</p> <p>3. Minor triginta annis.</p> <p>4. Amplius quattuor horis.</p> <p>5. Plus duobus mensibus.</p> <p>6. Hora quinta.</p> <p>7. Hora quarta noctis.</p> <p>8. Plus plusque in dies.</p> <p>9. Brevi respondere.</p> <p>10. Operae pretium est.</p> <p>11. Duo deinceps reges.</p> <p>12. Per omne regni tempus.</p> <p>13. Agebat duodevicensimum annum.</p> | <p>14. Litteras tuas diem ex die expectabam.</p> <p>15. Te mihi fratris loco esse duco.</p> <p>16. Me ut venirem copiasque coniungerem rogavit.</p> <p>17. Sum futurus extra urbem ex Nonis Ianuariis.</p> <p>18. Qui Marcum Antonium oppresserit, is bellum confecerit.</p> <p>19. Hodie primum veritas vocem contra invidiam misit.</p> <p>20. Ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, ille bello hic pace, civitatem auxerunt.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLI.—Recapitulatory.

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| <p>1. Nihil de socru tua audisti?</p> <p>2. Cum iis est vobis, milites, pugnandum, quos terra marique priore bello vicisti.</p> <p>3. Crassus semel in vita risit.</p> <p>4. Caesar sexcentos obsides poscit.</p> | <p>5. Tullus Hostilius regnavit annos duos et triginta.</p> <p>6. Ante diem viii Kal. Feb. haec ego scribebam hora noctis tertia.</p> <p>7. Tiberius natus est xvi Kal. Dec.</p> |
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| <p>8. Quid agitis, commilitones?
Ego vester sum, et vos mei.</p> <p>9. Haud plus quingentos passus acies inter se aberant.</p> <p>10. Dionysium semper equidem, ut scias, dilexi, sed quotidie pluris facio.</p> <p>11. Cur discere turpe est, quod scire honestum est?</p> <p>12. Nemo parum diu vixit, qui bene vixit.</p> <p>13. Quid obstat quominus Caesar sit beatus?</p> | <p>14. Quid obstat quominus hoc faciamus?</p> <p>15. Unam qui tollit legem ceteras infirmat.</p> <p>16. M. Fabius vixit ad summam senectutem.</p> <p>17. De voluntate tua ut simul simus non dubito.</p> <p>18. Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit.</p> <p>19. Rogavi Caesarem ut Romae veniat.</p> <p>20. Rogavi Caesarem ut Romam veniret.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLII.

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| <p>1. Filius tuus a me abest.</p> <p>2. Egomet in agmine, in proelio vobiscum adero.</p> <p>3. Sub lucem cum equitatu consul aderat.</p> <p>4. Nunc mihi libri nihil prosunt.</p> <p>5. Atheniensibus nihil praeter naves supererat.</p> <p>6. Accelerat Caesar ut proelio intersit.</p> <p>7. Tuae litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis.</p> <p>8. Ego miseris et laborantibus nihil negare possum.</p> <p>9. Num eloquentia Platonem superare possumus?</p> <p>10. Servum illo nomine habeo neminem.</p> | <p>11. Erat infirma valetudine Habitus.</p> <p>12. Erit Catoni illa res honori.</p> <p>13. Hosti ludibrio erimus.</p> <p>14. Barbaris consilium non defuit.</p> <p>15. Nulla est nobis societas cum tyrannia.</p> <p>16. Hoc semper proderit rei publicae.</p> <p>17. Plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abiecto.</p> <p>18. Omnia deerant quae ad reficiendas naves erant usui.</p> <p>19. Ei morbo nomen est Avaritia.</p> <p>20. Nomen Arcturo est mihi.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLIII.

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| <p>1. M. Cato summo ingenio summa virtute filium perdidit.</p> <p>2. Memoria est tibi optima.</p> <p>3. Celebritas mihi odio est.</p> <p>4. Duae legiones praesidio impedimentis erant.</p> | <p>5. Corpori valido caput deerat.</p> <p>6. Nasidianae naves nullo usui fuerunt celeriterque pugna excesserunt.</p> <p>7. P. Crassus inter equites Romanos summo splendore fuit.</p> |
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| <p>8. Agesilaus statura fuit humili et corpore exiguo et claudus altero pede.</p> <p>9. Pari virtute reliquit neminem.</p> <p>10. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria Cato.</p> <p>11. Thales inter septem sapientes solus civitati suae non praefuit.</p> <p>12. Ire dormitum mihi odio est.</p> <p>13. Meae tibi litterae non deerunt.</p> <p>14. Aeschines voce dulci et clara fuit.</p> | <p>15. Servi eisdem moribus sunt quibus domini.</p> <p>16. Est boni oratoris multa auri-
bus accepiisse.</p> <p>17. Ego omnibus meis exitio fuero.</p> <p>18. Legibus idcirco omnes servimus, ut liberi esse possimus.</p> <p>19. Urbs et praesidio et ornamento est civitati.</p> <p>20. Apollonius multis in rebus mihi magno usui fuit.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper I.

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| <p>1. Amittere liberos.</p> <p>2. Sapientis est, or, sapientiae est.</p> <p>3. Stultitiae est.</p> <p>4. Amentiae est.</p> <p>5. Dementiae est.</p> <p>6. Quam primum potui.</p> <p>7. Ad posterum.</p> <p>8. Pluribus verbis.</p> <p>9. Apud Caesarem cenare.</p> <p>10. Auctoritas sapientissimorum hominum.</p> <p>11. Quod adest.</p> | <p>12. Quod praesens est.</p> <p>13. Praeterita mutare non possumus.</p> <p>14. Amittere liberos est malum.</p> <p>15. Diem perdidici.</p> <p>16. Pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias.</p> <p>17. Ego eo die casu apud Pompeium cenavi.</p> <p>18. Alter consulum.</p> <p>19. A puero.</p> <p>20. Facere cum Caesare.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLIV.

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| <p>1. Sollicitudine vexantur impii.</p> <p>2. Hostium copiae augebantur.</p> <p>3. Nuntii mittebantur ad Caesarem.</p> <p>4. Syracusae a Corinthiis conditae sunt.</p> <p>5. Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur.</p> <p>6. Septima legio urgebatur ab hoste.</p> <p>7. Nero timebatur: Titus diligebatur.</p> | <p>8. Domus nostra celebratur.</p> <p>9. Omnia ferro ignique vastabantur.</p> <p>10. Tuis litteris delector.</p> <p>11. Saepe homines falsis rumoribus terrentur.</p> <p>12. Cum altero satius est vinci, quam cum altero vincere.</p> <p>13. Huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor.</p> <p>14. Forum saepietur, omnes clauduntur aditus.</p> |
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| <p>15. Nuntii in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necantur.</p> <p>16. Hic luctus non modo non levatur, sed etiam augetur.</p> <p>17. In Catonis orationibus omnibus omnes oratoriae virtutes reperiuntur.</p> | <p>18. Paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.</p> <p>19. Urbis maenia ariete quatiebantur.</p> <p>20. De frangendis cupiditatibus littera in eorum libris nulla invenitur.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLV.

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| <p>1. Ignem ex lignis viridibus facere conantur.</p> <p>2. Consul praetorem tutari maritimam oram iussit.</p> <p>3. Sequere me.</p> <p>4. Ordiamur a principio.</p> <p>5. Consules inter se provincias partiti sunt.</p> <p>6. Studia nostra naturae regula metiamur.</p> <p>7. Non mihi, non tibi, sed patriae natus es.</p> <p>8. Plato uno et octogesimo anno scribens mortuus est.</p> <p>9. Clodius Roma profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum insidias Miloni collocaret.</p> <p>10. Hortensius admodum adolescens orsus est in foro dicere.</p> <p>11. Navis optime cursum conficit ea, quae scientissimo gubernatore utitur.</p> | <p>12. Natura omnes ea, quae bona videntur, sequuntur, fugiuntque contraria.</p> <p>13. Caesar magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitus est.</p> <p>14. Epicurei res, quae sunt homini expetendae, voluptate metiuntur.</p> <p>15. Octavius magna molitur.</p> <p>16. Alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando.</p> <p>17. Errorem meum confiteor.</p> <p>18. Te ego ut fratrem maiorem verebar.</p> <p>19. Tib. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est.</p> <p>20. Huic summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est.</p> |
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EXERCISE XLVI.

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| <p>1. Rem in posterum diem distulit.</p> <p>2. Ager, qui multos annos quievit, uberiore efferre fruges solet.</p> <p>3. Bibulus domo sua pedem non extulit.</p> <p>4. Bellum Italiae terra marique inferamus.</p> | <p>5. Id, quod suscepi, perferam.</p> <p>6. Proferam testes in hanc rem.</p> <p>7. Omnem in alios culpam transulit.</p> <p>8. Clodius provincias consulares abstulit a Senatu.</p> <p>9. Filius nefariam patris fraudem ferre non poterat.</p> |
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| 10. Apud Germanos dotem non
uxor marito, sed uxori
maritus offert.
11. Cum Aeschines Athenis ces-
sisset, Rhodum se contulit.
12. Rem ad populum detuli.
13. Omnem in me culpam trans-
feret.
14. Conferte hanc pacem cum illo
bello. | 15. Omnem meam curam atque
operam ad Philosophiam
contuli.
16. Efferor studio te videndi.
17. Praetulit salutem rei publicae
suis commodis.
18. Navem Cyrenas detulit tem-
pestas.
19. Se acriter morti obtulit.
20. Auster me in Italiam retulit. |
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EXERCISE XLVII.

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| 1. Legatus a Delphis Romam
rediit.
2. Cleomenes Spartam redire
nolebat.
3. Pompeius mare rediit.
4. Hoc tacitus praeterire non
possum.
5. Milites nostri transire flumen
non dubitaverunt.
6. Abire te non sinam.
7. Ego rus ibo, atque ibi
manebo.
8. Sub vesperum Caesar portas
claudi militesque ex oppido
exire iussit. | 9. Galli consilia clam de bello
inire incipiunt.
10. Naves ex conspectu abierunt.
11. Illuc unde abii redibo.
12. Adire periculum noluit.
13. Sine dolore interiit.
14. Sulpicius in legatione mortem
obiit.
15. Omnibus obeunda mors est.
16. Meo vitio pereor.
17. Scipio et Afranius foede peri-
erunt.
18. In gratiam redii cum Caesare.
19. Cras domum sum rediturus.
20. Eandem poenam ego subibo. |
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EXERCISE XLVIII.

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| 1. Mi pater, tui me miseret.
2. Duc me quo libet.
3. Sulpicius tribunatum plebis
petiturus putabatur.
4. Hoc vehementer interest rei
publicae.
5. Inter vos et Catilinam nihil
interest.
6. Plurimum interest inter hoc et
illud.
7. Pecuniam te solvere oportuit.
8. Intrare in Capitolium non de-
buisti.
9. Pompeius dicitur valde labo-
rare.
10. Fecisti officium tu tuum; me
meum nunc facere oportet. | 11. Dicitur mihi tuns servus fugi-
tivus Vardaci esse.
12. Interest omnium recte facere.
13. Me miseret mulieris.
14. Magni interest mea una nos
esse.
15. Nonne te id facere puduit?
16. Meum consilium valere debuit.
17. Voluntatis me meae nunquam
poenitebit: consilii poeni-
tet.
18. Rei publicae haud dubie inter-
erat Vitellium vinci.
19. Hoc iam pridem factum esse
oportuit.
20. Te oportuit senatus auctori-
tatem sustinere. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper J.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utere tuo iudicio. 2. Fame necari. 3. Uti victoria. 4. Frui victoria. 5. Obscuro loco natus. 6. Equestri loco natus. 7. Damnum facere. 8. Tu, ut videtur. 9. Verebare ne officio deesse. 10. Roma profectus est. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Secum ipsi loquuntur. 12. Utinam salvus esses. 13. Caesare familiarissime utor. 14. Trebonio multos annos utor
valde familiariter. 15. Subito. 16. Tua pace. 17. Meapte sponte. 18. Vos omnes. 19. Nos ducenti. 20. Qui in scaphis erant. |
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EXERCISE XLIX.—Recapitulatory.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non dubito quin me male oderit. 2. Num te fortunæ tuæ poenitebat? 3. M. Marcellus, qui ter consul fuit, periit in mari. 4. Catilina frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat. 5. Decius sponte sua morti se obtulit. 6. Cum Caesare Lentulus consul facit. 7. Vereor ne hostes urbem capiant. 8. Cur in me lapides iacis? 9. Auctoritas sapientissimorum hominum nobiscum facit. 10. Contra facis quam professus pollicitusque es. 11. Quod nos de Cn. Pompeio pollicemur, id ille summa fide perficiet. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Nunquam vestrorum in nos beneficiorum memoria ac fama morietur. 13. Omni Macedonum gaza potitus est Paulus. 14. Et mihi discendi, et tibi docendi facultatem otium præbet. 15. Nubes ex monte Vesuvio oriebatur. 16. Petis, ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis. Gratias ago. 17. Hodie Romam sum profecturus. 18. Consilia inire coepit reipublicæ liberandæ. 19. De libertate retinenda, qua nihil est dulcius, tibi assentior. 20. Nobiscum versari iam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam. |
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EXERCISE L.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labienus signum praelii dedit. 2. Galli Caesari obsides dederunt. 3. Da mihi veniam. 4. Multum potes nos apud Plan-
cum iuvare. 5. Manus manum lavat. 6. Micabant gladii. 7. Fores crepuerunt. 8. Abi cubitum. 9. Venae et arteriae micare non
desinunt. 10. Neque possunt nos iuvare, nec
volunt. 11. Virorum cantu sonuit acies. 12. Vinum Falernum potabimus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Fides sociorum ad eam diem
firma steterat. 14. Dabis poenas temeritatis tuae. 15. Te ipse in custodiam dedisti. 16. Hic vobis terminum laborum
Fortuna dedit. 17. Docemur auctoritate legum
domitas habere libidines. 18. Omnibus meis opibus te in
petitione iuvabo. 19. Castra Pompeius vallo muniri
vetuerat. 20. Horatii status in comitio stetit
usque ad nostram memo-
riam. |
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EXERCISE LI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Te ab iniuria arcebo. 2. Ardeo studio historiae. 3. Cavendo omnia tutus eris. 4. Quattuor et quadraginta mihi
debentur minae. 5. C. Marius reditu suo senatum
cunctum paene delevit. 6. Iuventus pleraque Catilinae
inceptis favebat. 7. Flebat pater de filii morte, de
patris filius. 8. Amici tuo dolore maerent. 9. Nihil semper suo statu manet. 10. Piso in fide mansit. 11. Meae aures semper omnium
praeceptis et monitis pa-
tuerunt. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Quis bonus non luget mortem
Trebonii? 13. Hoc tibi spondeo, mi Ci-
cero. 14. Galli ulteriorem ripam armis
obtinebant. 15. Auctoritas tua plurimum apud
me valet. 16. Decii se devoverunt pro salute
rei publicae. 17. Cave ne capiaris, ne fallaris
vide. 18. Senectus mihi sermonis avidi-
tatem auxit, potionis et cibi
sustulit. 19. Primus pacem suasi. 20. Hosti nihil spondidisti. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper K.

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| 1. Cum scribebam. | 12. Opinione celerius veniet. |
| 2. Cum ad hunc locum venissem. | 13. Omnes te spernent. |
| 3. Vel tecum vel sine te. | 14. Se ipsos omnes natura diligunt. |
| 4. In ius vocare. | 15. Idem est qui semper fuit. |
| 5. Res ita se habet. | 16. A Caesare petam ut ad te litterarum exemplum mittat. |
| 6. Sua sponte. | 17. Athenis potius quam Romae esse mallet. |
| 7. Proelio vinci. | 18. Nonne te miseret mei? |
| 8. Paucis ante diebus. | 19. Catone utar auctore. |
| 9. Multis post diebus. | 20. Iampridem cupio. |
| 10. Per idem tempus, <i>or</i> , Sub idem tempus. | |
| 11. Non fallam opinionem tuam. | |

EXERCISE LII.

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| 1. Lingua pueros lupa lambabat. | 11. Provincia a metu calamitatis est defendenda. |
| 2. Crescit labore atque iustitias publica. | 12. Ex equo cecidit et latus offendit vehementer. |
| 3. Valeria nuptura est D. Bruto. | 13. Maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae. |
| 4. Crassus, quod disci potuit de iure, didicit. | 14. Nebula campo sederat. |
| 5. Nosce te. | 15. Navis caepit sidere. |
| 6. Novi humanitatem tuam. | 16. Imusne lusum? |
| 7. Tu libros meos laudando animos mihi addidisti. | 17. Posidonius noster quinque libros de divinatione edidit. |
| 8. Clodius se in interiorem partem aedium abdidit. | 18. Crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus. |
| 9. Servilius Ahala Spurium Maelium manu sua occidit. | 19. Socratis ingenium immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit. |
| 10. Caesar claudere mihi videtur maritimos exitus. | 20. Quid didicisti, mi fili? |

EXERCISE LIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dii approbent quod agitis acturique estis, Quirites. 2. Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur. 3. Primus ego leges Antonianas fregi. 4. Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudinesque amicitiasque iungebat. 5. Liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter. 6. Gabinus postea fregit foedus, Piso tamen in fide mansit. 7. Animus regit et moderatur corpus. 8. Graves de te rumores sparsi sunt. 9. Vi et necessitate coactus feci. 10. Dionysium semper dilexi. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Praetor de sella surrexit, atque abiit. 12. Trahimur omnes laudis studio. 13. Magnes est lapis qui ferrum ad se allicit et trahit. 14. Consul arma capere milites iussit. 15. Agros ex hostibus captos obtinemus. 16. Testamentum palam fecit, et me heredem scripsit. 17. In urbem Romani sese receperunt. 18. Hannibalem sui cives e civitate eiecerunt. 19. Alius nemo facultatem habet decipiendi nos. 20. Ariona in mare proiectum delphinus accepit. |
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EXERCISE LIV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ingenium industria alitur. 2. Hominis mens discendo alitur. 3. Te consulit Caesar. 4. Tibi Caesar consulit. 5. Socium fraudavit et fefellit. 6. Reliquum est ut egomet mihi consulam. 7. Cum lapidibus optimos viros foro pepulisti. 8. Inveterata vitia aegrius depelluntur. 9. Hic status una voce omnium gemitur. 10. Malo emere quam rogare. 11. Quae necessitas te tanta premebat? 12. Non modo non vendebant frumentum, sed etiam coebebant. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest. 14. Contempsit Catilinae gladios. 15. Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit. 16. Dictator coronam auream in Capitolio, Iovi donum, posuit. 17. Omnes mundi partes inter se concinunt. 18. Senatus triumphum Africano decrevit. 19. Quod sese movet, nunquam moveri desinit. 20. Subito vi ventorum et aquae magnitudine pons est interruptus. |
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EXERCISE LV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utinam continuo ad complexum Tulliae meae currere possim. 2. Nemo plus quam annum consulatum gessit. 3. Hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, ubi primum hosti occurristis. 4. Canis non te laedet nisi lacesitus. 5. Vocem pro re publica nemo misit. 6. Multae istarum arborum mea manu sunt satae. 7. Menapii legatos ad Caesarem pacis petendae causa miserunt. 8. Inermes nudique sub iugum missi sunt. 9. Caesar exercitum nullo modo dimissurus est. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Concionum amissum tempus est. 11. Cadmus et Hermione in angues conversi sunt. 12. Patrem arcessam meum. 13. Iam pridem cupio Alexandriam reliquamque Egyptum visere. 14. Cratippus Ephesum venit mei salutandi et visendi causa. 15. Amici partim deseruerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt. 16. Non mihi deserenda est causa amici veteris. 17. Te ipsum quaerebam. 18. Grues loca calidiora petentes mare transmittunt. 19. Nos te, Antoni, nulla lacesivimus iniuria. 20. A rebus gerendis senectus nos abstrahit. |
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EXERCISE LVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exercitatio dicendi linguam acuit. 2. Nihil abnuit voluntas tua studio meo. 3. Principiis congruere debent quae sequuntur. 4. Non omni causae congruit orationis unum genus. 5. Haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt. 6. Omnium hominum mentes imbuunt deorum opinio. 7. Saepe parentum scelera filiorum poenis luuntur. 8. Minus gloria Pompeii. 9. P. Clodius statuit vexare rem publicam. 10. Ipse sibi sollicitudinem struit. 11. Etrusci silentio noctis castra reliquerunt. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus locum reliquit. 13. Conon Athenarum muros restituit. 14. Verres civitatibus pro frumento nihil solvit omnino. 15. Decreveram cum eo valde familiariter vivere. 16. Ubi illuxit, recipere classem in altum. 17. Te mearum ineptiarum testem et spectatorem fortuna constituit. 18. Ex natura vivere summum bonum est. 19. Sensim sine sensu senescit aetas. 20. Pompeius suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare. |
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EXERCISE LVII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Puerum sedentem in cubiculo invenimus. 2. Antonius Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepsit. 3. Labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire cupimus. 4. Operi caput. 5. Hoc ipsum sentio quod dixi. 6. Sed omittamus oracula, veniamus ad somnia. 7. Qui navigant in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiunt. 8. Catilina longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est. 9. Iter per hostes ferro aperuerunt. 10. Naves reliquas paratas ad | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> navigandum, atque omnibus rebus instructas invenit. 11. Aquam ex puteo hauriamus. 12. Imperium nostrum gloria fultum esse debet et benevolentia sociorum. 13. Ego cum Catone meo saepe dissensi. 14. Ego in Italia morabor, dum litterae tuae mihi veniant. 15. Qui in acie ceciderant in uno tumultu sepulti sunt. 16. Surge et sepeli natum. 17. Facinus est vincere civem Romanum. 18. Verres cives Romanos victos et clausos tenebat. 19. Camillus in equum insiluit. 20. Milo, cum de rheda desilisset, se acri animo defendebat. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper I.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audire quae volumus. 2. Alternis diebus. 3. Causa rerum novarum. 4. Omnes ad unum. 5. In bello et in pace. 6. Magna ex parte. 7. Lex naturae. 8. Ius gentium. 9. Iterum consul. 10. Domi manere. 11. Ego et Tullia valemus. 12. Nos de Dolabella quotidie quae volumus audimus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Rerum novarum causam noctes diesque quaerunt. 14. Omnem suspicionem sustuli. 15. Facere non possum quin ad te mittam. 16. Domi manere multo malim. 17. Non multi minus. 18. Nihil mali. 19. Nemo doctus. 20. Scribia. |
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EXERCISE LVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catoni certe licuit Tusculi se delectare. 2. Licuit otioso esse Themistocli. 3. Sexcenta licet eiusmodi proferre. 4. Facere non possum quin ad te litteras mittam. 5. Amicitia plurimas habet opportunitates. 6. Gracchus eloquentia nescio an habuisset parem neminem. 7. Facio pluris omnium hominum neminem. 8. Aliquando tibi tuum negotium agere licebit. 9. Quod fieri poterit non negligam. 10. Non minus multas statuas posuit quam abstulit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Tibi haec opera sumenda est. 12. Caesar qui maximas opes habebat paucorum virtute sublatus fuit. 13. Ego negotium, ut debui, sine ulla mora suscepi. 14. De amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt. 15. Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, tamen in turpi inertia capiunt voluptatem. 16. Fratrem tuum iuvare debes. 17. Sororem tuam iuvare debuisti. 18. Me plurimum iuvare potuisti. 19. Non libet fugere, aveo pugnare. 20. De hac re plura scribere non libet. |
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EXERCISE LIX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sperat adolescens diu se victurum. 2. Nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto. 3. An me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimastis? 4. Studia me spero summa habiturum omnium ordinum. 5. Pansa aut morte aut victoria se satisfacturum rei publicae spondit. 6. Stoici omnia fato fieri dicunt. 7. Nihil tui gravius quam me non posse matris tuae precibus cedere. 8. Non sum facturum id, quod facturum dixi. 9. Constabat eo tempore Paulum in Macedonia fuisse. 10. Gaudeo non fefellisse eam rem opinionem tuam. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Pompeium nobis amicissimum constat esse. 12. Nunc ego et illam scelestam esse et me miseram sentio. 13. Eventus docuit fortes fortunam iuvare. 14. Nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam esse dixit. 15. Consuli te a Caesare scribis. 16. Negavit unquam se bibisse iucundius. 17. Maximo te mihi usui fore video. 18. Sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. 19. Probabo Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse. 20. Te ad cenas ire desiasse moleste fero. |
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EXERCISE LX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macedonia plena hostium est. 2. Pythagoras et Plato animum in duas partes dividunt, alteram rationis participem, alteram expertem. 3. Adeone ignarus est disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae? 4. Nonne hoc monstri simile est? 5. Consilium iniit plenum sceleris et audaciae. 6. Nemo unquam multitudini fuit carior. 7. Mors omni aetati est communis. 8. Nonne canis similis lupo? 9. Contrarium est frigus calori. 10. Castris idoneum locum Caesar delegit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Marcellinum tibi iratum esse scia. 12. Hoc mihi erit vehementer gratum, idque ut facias te etiam atque etiam rogo. 13. Mihi non ultione neque solatiis opus est. 14. Nunc mihi et consilii opus est tuis et amore et fide. 15. Haud liber erat religione animus. 16. Stando fessi sunt milites. 17. Finitimus oratori poeta est. 18. Contraria est mors vitae. 19. Quid tibi opera nostra opus est? 20. Litteras tuas accepi gravissimis verbis sententiisque plenas. |
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EXERCISE LXI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hic nunquam orator evadet. 2. Parens patriae et dici et haberi voluit. 3. Utinam fieret melior. 4. Non modo non divites, sed etiam pauperes existimandi sunt. 5. Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. 6. Pompeius eo proelio imperator est appellatus. 7. Q. Catulus saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominavit Ciceronem. 8. Urbem Lavinium appellat. 9. Urbs Lavinium appellata est. 10. Hannibal claves portarum magistratus poposcit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Racilius me primum sententiam rogavit. 12. A te consilium petimus. 13. Unum te rogare volo. 14. Nihil nos celat. 15. Panaetius Platonem Homerum philosophorum appellat. 16. Tu usque a puero servitutem servisti. 17. Hic vitam vivemus tutam. 18. Primus rogatus est sententiam Murena. 19. Dictator creatus Q. Servilius Ahala T. Quintium magistrum equitum dixit. 20. Fortuna belli artem victos quoque docet. |
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EXERCISE LXII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P. Cornelius Sulla ambitus damnatus est. 2. C. Sextum Roscium parricidii reum defendit Cicero. 3. De maiestate damnatus est. 4. Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla. 5. Ambo peculatus damnati sunt. 6. Cicero C. Cornelium maiestatis reum duabus orationibus defendit. 7. Post paulo Catilina, pecuniarum repetundarum reus, prohibitus erat petere consulatum. 8. Memmius in iudicium capitis multos vocavit, pro reis non saepe dixit. 9. L. Opimius maiestatis accusatus est a Q. Decio tribuno plebis propter C. Gracchi necem. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. L. Manlius Torquatus reo de pecuniis repetundis Catilinae erat advocatus. 11. Magnum est opus egetque exercitatione non parva. 12. Saepe maiores vestrum sunt miseriti plebis Romanae. 13. Boni cives patriae beneficia meminerunt. 14. Curio subito totam causam oblitus est. 15. Non possum oblivisci vestrae dignitatis. 16. Me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno. 17. Alienae culpa me reum facis. 18. Egeo consilii: quod optimum factu videatur, facies. 19. Catilina admonuit alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae. 20. Utinam tui consilii certior factus essem. |
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EXERCISE LXIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nil mihi respondes? 2. Num quis irascitur infantibus? 3. Pythagoras divinationi magnam auctoritatem tribuit. 4. Respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae. 5. Inimici honori inviderunt meo. 6. Abstete ut mihi hoc ignoret. 7. Ego favisse me tibi fateor. 8. Cupiditatibus, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperemus. 9. Indulge valetudini tuae. 10. Interdum in hoc tibi, Crasse, paulum invidio. 11. Mihi nihil iam ab istis noceri potest. 12. Te rogo sum tui ne parcas ulla in re. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Timeo ne ille dolori atque iracundiae pareat. 14. Persuasum est mihi de tua fide. 15. Mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit cum corporibus animas simul interire. 16. Respondi postremae tuae paginae prima mea. 17. Respondebo igitur Postumo primum. 18. Prorsus ita esse, ut scribis, mihi persuadeo. 19. Non magis mihi faveo in amicitia nostra tuenda quam tibi. 20. Marcellus, cum urbem Syracusas cepisset, omnibus aedificiis publicis et privatis pepercit. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper M.

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| 1. Uti consiliis bonis. | 12. Me pudet nequitiae tuae, cuius te ipsum non pudet. |
| 2. Sensus videndi. | 13. Non recte, ut mihi videris, iudicas. |
| 3. Auditus. | 14. Consiliis, ut videmur, utimur bonis. |
| 4. Religio. | 15. Sensus acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus est sensus videndi. |
| 5. Recte iudicare. | 16. Haec omnia facit dignitatis causa. |
| 6. Nequitia. | 17. Mentis excitatio. |
| 7. Nullo consilio publico. | 18. Corporis dolor. |
| 8. Dignitatis causa. | 19. Adire periculum. |
| 9. Hoc quaero. | 20. Nihil admodum. |
| 10. Tibi assentior. | |
| 11. Obstrinxisti religionem populum Romanum. | |

EXERCISE LXIV.

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| 1. Mortui sensu et vita carent. | 11. Non philosophi solum, verum etiam maiores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt. |
| 2. Sapiens vacat iracundia. | 12. Aegritudo me somno privat. |
| 3. Doleo et illius consilio et tua voce populum Romanum carere tam diu. | 13. Democritus oculis se privasse dicitur. |
| 4. C. Marius bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit. | 14. Caesar milites fossam virgultis complere iussit. |
| 5. Murus defensoribus nudatus est. | 15. Sol cuncta sua luce complet. |
| 6. Sapiens ab omni concitatione animi semper vacat. | 16. Me virorum bonorum praesidio spoliavit. |
| 7. Liberasti igitur et urbem periculo et civitatem metu. | 17. Patri Curionis persuasi, ut eum a tua congressione prohiberet. |
| 8. Mulier abundat audacia. | 18. Brutus Dolabellam irruentem in Asiam a progressu arcuit. |
| 9. Clodius in hac re suspicione non caret. | 19. Magna te delectatione et voluptate privasti. |
| 10. Strage hominum armorumque insignium campi replentur. | 20. Spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus. |

EXERCISE LXV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syracusae a Corinthiis Archia
duce conditae sunt. 2. Dione interfecto rursus Syra-
cusiis potitus est Timo-
leon. 3. Metellus pro L. Cotta dixit
accusante Africano. 4. Clodius, interfecto Milone,
regnaturum se putat. 5. Vesperascente die, sitim
haustu gelidae aquae seda-
vit. 6. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum
reducit ad mare. 7. Germanico bello confecto,
multis de causis Caesar
statuit sibi Rhenum esse
transeundum. 8. Themistocles, Artaxerxe reg-
nante, in Asiam transiit. 9. Horatius, occisis tribus Curia-
tiis et duobus amissis fra-
tribus, domum se victor
recepit. 10. Me, diis iuvantibus, ante
brumam expectabis. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Tandem, nequicquam iumen-
tis atque hominibus fatiga-
tis, castra in iugo posita. 12. Dictator, exercitu consulis
accepto a Fulvio Flacco
legato, per agrum Sabinum
Tibur venit. 13. Cognito Caesaris adventu,
Ariovistus legatos ad eum
misit. 14. Milites Iugurthini, signo dato,
castra hostium invadunt. 15. Augustus natus est Cicerone
et Antonio consulibus. 16. Ignavus miles abiecto scuto
fugit quantum potest. 17. Rex Ephesum, omissa, quod
inchoaverat, bello rediit. 18. Acceptis mandatis Roscius a
Caesare Capuam pervenit,
ibique consules Pompei-
umque invenit. 19. Sempronius comitiis perfectis
ad exercitum rediit. 20. Caesar occupato oppido ibi
praesidium collocat. |
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EXERCISE LXVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multum temporis in ista una
disputatione consumpsi-
mus. 2. In Curionis epistula nihil erat
novi. 3. In Britannia nihil esse audio
neque auri neque argenti. 4. Satis sumpsimus supplicii. 5. Satis habeo negotii in sanan-
dis vulneribus quae sunt
imposita rei publicae. 6. Curio litterarum nihil admo-
dum sciebat. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Crassus in summa comitate
habebat etiam severitatis
satis, Scaevolae multa in
severitate non deerat tamen
comitas. 8. Est mihi plus auxilii in te
quam in illo. 9. Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? 10. Anticyra haud multum in
oppugnando praebeuit mo-
rae. 11. Pro peccato magno paullum
supplicii satis est patri. |
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| 12. In Clodio nihil fidei habeo.
13. Huc Galli magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur.
14. Nullo unquam proelio fugae minus, nec plus caedis fuit. | 15. Murena nunquam militi plus laboris imposuit, quam sibi sumpsit.
16. Parum spei est te hoc voluntate facturum.
17. Tempus nihil novi efficit.
18. Satis periculi adii.
19. Satis poenarum dedit.
20. Satis poenarum sumpsisti. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper N.

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| 1. Valde laborare.
2. Valde gaudere.
3. Ut mea fert opinio.
4. Urbs Macedoniae.
5. Post exercitum Hasdrubalis deletum.
6. Luctus ex praeterito.
7. Timor in futurum.
8. Ex tuto.
9. In gratiam redire cum Caesare.
10. Pompeium in gratiam cum Caesare redigere.
11. Dicitur Pompeius valde laborare. | 12. Dici non potest quam valde gaudeam.
13. Ante diem xv Kal. Martias accepi tuas litteras.
14. Non dubito quin ad te statim veniam.
15. Naturam debemus ducem sequi.
16. Id quod oportet respondes.
17. Ante hos decem dies.
18. Dicere summa contentione.
19. Classe vincere.
20. Rex Macedonum. |
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EXERCISE LXVII.

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| 1. Negas novisse me? Nego.
2. Ei te vehementer succensusse audiui.
3. Quis haec negat esse utilia?
4. Pauca ad tuas litteras rescribam.
5. Hominem in oleastro suspendi iussit.
6. Non erat Othonis mollis et corpori similis animus.
7. Praebet se dignum maioribus suis.
8. Scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est.
9. Alienae culpa me reum facis.
10. Plato negat sine furore ququam poetam magnum esse posse. | 11. Nihil est periculi.
12. Poenas Clodium temeritatis suae pependisse audiui.
13. Malo non intelligi orationem meam quam reprehendi.
14. Multa se ignorare confiteatur.
15. Aegre fert se pauperem esse.
16. Antonius mihi te simillimum dixit sibi videri.
17. Exercitus Eumeni iuravit se eum defensurum neque unquam deserturum.
18. Negat se esse domi.
19. Iracundia est inimica consilio.
20. Maximas virtutes iacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante. |
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EXERCISE LXVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ad forum descendi. 2. Ad te confugimus. 3. Ad respondendum surrexit. 4. Caesar exercitum ad mare re- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">duxit. 5. Homo ad nullam rem utilis est. 6. Habet hortos ad Tiberim. 7. Neoptolemus ad Troiam no- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">men invenit. 8. Ad omnes introitus homines <li style="padding-left: 20px;">armatos opposuit. 9. Hoc nihil ad me. 10. Mummium fuisse ad Corin- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">thum pro certo habeo. 11. Sensus moriendi ad exiguum <li style="padding-left: 20px;">tempus durat. 12. Captivos omnes ad unum <li style="padding-left: 20px;">immolavit. 13. Ad kalendas Ianuarias Romam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">redibo. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Ad decem annos redibit. 15. Sive fuit, sive non fuit, nihil <li style="padding-left: 20px;">ad rem. 16. Naves ad hunc modum factae <li style="padding-left: 20px;">armataeque erant. 17. Carthaginienses ad Aegates <li style="padding-left: 20px;">insulas primo Punico bello <li style="padding-left: 20px;">classe vicerunt Romani. 18. Sempronius, post pugnam ad <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Trebiam ad creando cons- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">ules Romam cum venisset, <li style="padding-left: 20px;">comitiis perfectis ad exerci- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">tum rediit. 19. Cato contra Sergium Galbam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">ad populum summa conten- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">tione dixit. 20. Legati Helvetiorum sese ad <li style="padding-left: 20px;">pedes Caesaris proiece- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">runt. |
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EXERCISE LXIX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non contendam ego adversus <li style="padding-left: 20px;">te. 2. Fines meos adversum armatos <li style="padding-left: 20px;">armis tutatus sum. 3. Ante Socratem vixit. 4. Equitatum ante se misit. 5. Ante hunc diem nunquam te <li style="padding-left: 20px;">vidi. 6. Ante lucem surrexi. 7. Ante hos decem dies Pom- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">peium vidi. 8. Mortuus est ante me consulem. 9. Sulla ante Nolam oppidum <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Samnitium castra cepit. 10. Magnam apud Pompeium gra- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">tiam sum consecutus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Valeant preces apud te meae. 12. Apud iudices reus factus est. 13. Hannibalis apud Romanos <li style="padding-left: 20px;">celeberrimum nomen erat. 14. Tabernae circa forum clausae. 15. Redito huc circiter meri- <li style="padding-left: 20px;">diem. 16. Tunc erat Brutus citra Veliam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">milia passuum tria. 17. Legatos circa vicinas gentes <li style="padding-left: 20px;">misit. 18. Circa quingentos Romanorum <li style="padding-left: 20px;">cecidit. 19. Contra naturam vivunt. 20. Tuam erga me benevolentiam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">satis cognitam habeo. |
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EXERCISE LXX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adduxit. 2. Milites Othonem in umeros extulerunt. 3. Hoc in nostram intelligentiam cadit. 4. Ferte signa in hostem. 5. Quis in hanc rem arbiter fuit ? 6. In eam sententiam multa dixit. 7. Sedistine iudex in C. Fabricium ? 8. Sanguis a corde in totum corpus distribuitur. 9. Hominem ad cenam invitavit in posterum diem. 10. Hac oratione habita mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes. 11. Mihi scito in dies maiori curae esse dignitatem tuam. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Frumentum in hiemem provisum non erat. 13. Adducta res in iudicium est. 14. Augur dextram in caput Numae imposuit. 15. Caesar equitatum in tres partes distribuit. 16. Hannibal in milites praedam distribuit. 17. Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie. 18. Cives Romanos implorantes iura libertatis et civitatis in crucem sustulit. 19. Vicius in duas partes flumine dividitur. 20. Eo loco Labienus vallum in altitudinem pedum decem fecerat. |
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EXERCISE LXXI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caesar milites ad mare infra oppidum duxit. 2. Ego te infra infimos homines esse puto. 3. Humanas res infra se positae arbitrat. 4. Amicitia nisi inter bonos esse non potest. 5. Consules exercitus inter sese diviserunt. 6. Pueri habent maximam inter se similitudinem. 7. Haec inter se comparareturpisimum est. 8. Inter multos saucios consul erat relatus. 9. Inter fugae pugnaeque consilium oppressi sunt. 10. Natura inimica sunt inter se libera civitas et rex. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Oppida haud plus quingentos passus inter se absunt. 12. Haec inter se pugnant. 13. Intra viginti dies morietur. 14. Inter haec iam equites Albam praemissi erant. 15. Belgae Cimbros intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerunt. 16. Inter Philippum Macedonum regem et Hannibalem societas juncta est. 17. Nostras inimicitias inter nos ipsi geramus. 18. Pueri inter se amant. 19. Mira inter exercitum Imperatoremque diversitas. 20. Inter quatuordecim annos tectum non subierant. |
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EXERCISE LXXII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obpatriam pugnaturi sumus. 2. Talentum ob unam fabulam accepit. 3. Ob eam ipsam causam Erechtheus Athenis colitur. 4. Bruto obviam misimus Athenas. 5. Huic ad urbem venienti tota obviam civitas processerat. 6. Iudicium rei est penes te. 7. Quod per scelus adeptus est, per luxuriam effundit ac consumit. 8. Quod per vim actum est, ratum esse non debet. 9. Per summum dedecus vitam amisit. 10. In bello per ignaviam tubae sonitum ferre non potes. 11. Brutus per litteras purgat Caesarem de interitu Marcelli. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Ille tibi loco filii per aetatem esse potest. 13. Decipimur per indutias et spem pacis. 14. Per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrit. 15. Omnia turpia per se fugienda sunt. 16. Per simulationem amicitiae me nefarie prodidisti. 17. Vestorius me per litteras fecit certiore, te Roma profectum esse tardius, quod minus valuisses. 18. Cur his per te frui libertate sua non licet? 19. Postero die per indutias sepeliendi caesos potestas facta est. 20. Versus saepe in oratione per imprudentiam dicimus. |
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EXERCISE LXXIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post me erat Aegina, ante me Megara. 2. Ariovistus post montem se occultavit. 3. Omnes censores post mortem collegae se magistratu abdicaverunt. 4. Post occasum solis signum receptui datum est. 5. Meam domum senatus unam post hanc urbem constitutam ex aerario aedificandam putavit. 6. Amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video praeter Lucullum. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Hoc nemini praeter me videtur. 8. Lacus Albanus praeter modum creverat. 9. Nihil praeter suum negotium agit. 10. Dionysius ad me praeter opinionem meam venit. 11. Aedium vitia nemo, praeter dominum, scit. 12. Britanniam non temere praeter mercatores adit quisquam. 13. Lentulus praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. |
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| <p>14. Mulieres nostrae praeter ceteras Romae remanserunt.</p> <p>15. Utinam non solum prope me, sed plane mecum habitare posses.</p> <p>16. Utinam propius te accessissem.</p> <p>17. Civitas tota in metu est propter te unum.</p> | <p>18. Nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo.</p> <p>19. Pompeiani ex castris in oppidum propter timorem se recipiunt.</p> <p>20. Hoc praetore, homines nocentissimi propter pecuniam iudicio liberati sunt.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper O.

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| <p>1. Vir summa diligentia.</p> <p>2. Vir summa integritate.</p> <p>3. Homo prudentissimus.</p> <p>4. Nomen Catonis.</p> <p>5. Vox voluptatis.</p> <p>6. Annorum triginta.</p> <p>7. Classis trecentarum navium.</p> <p>8. Duae res memorabiles.</p> <p>9. Quam primum.</p> <p>10. Quoad poteris.</p> <p>11. Negas novisse me?</p> <p>12. Quis haec negat esse utilia?</p> | <p>13. Quid id ad me? inquires.</p> <p>14. Negat haec ferri.</p> <p>15. Magna est hominum opinio de te.</p> <p>16. Vereor ut litteras meas acciperis.</p> <p>17. Non vereor ut tua virtus opinioni hominum respondeat.</p> <p>18. Abdicavit se magistratu.</p> <p>19. Auctoritas sapientissimorum.</p> <p>20. Non est tuum.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXIV.

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| <p>1. Vulnus secundum aurem accepit.</p> <p>2. Secundum deos homines hominibus maxime prosunt.</p> <p>3. Secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine.</p> <p>4. Sub vespere Caesar portas claudi iussit.</p> <p>5. Domos super se concremaverunt.</p> <p>6. Alii super alios trucidabantur.</p> <p>7. Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam famem affecit.</p> <p>8. Ego eo ipso tempore trans mare fui.</p> <p>9. Occidit supra ducenta milia hostium, supra quinquaginta milia cepit.</p> | <p>13. Sub noctem Pompeius naves solvit.</p> <p>11. Sub equestri finem certaminis coorta est peditum pugna.</p> <p>12. Galli propter hominum multitudinem agrique inopiam trans Rhenum colonias mittebant.</p> <p>13. His constitutis rebus paulum supra eum locum, quo ante exercitum traduxerat, facere pontem instituit.</p> <p>14. Initio belli civilis cum Brundisium versus ires ad Caesarem, venisti ad me Formianum.</p> <p>15. Pompeius trans flumen Apsum positus castris eo copias omnes conduxit.</p> |
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| 16. Tusci colonias trans Apen-
ninum miserunt.
17. Tantum hostium non solum
intra muros est, sed in
arce supra forum curiam-
que.
18. Hoc secundum naturam est,
neminem id facere ut ex | alterius praedetur insci-
tia.
19. Novus super veterem luctus
tot iactura civium adiectus
est.
20. Ratio recta supra hominem
putanda est, Deoque tribu-
enda. |
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EXERCISE LXXV.

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| 1. A te opem petimus.
2. Cave a veneno.
3. Perfuga a Pyrrho venit in
castra Fabricii.
4. Urbs Roma a Gallis capta est.
5. Hoc nihilo magis ab adver-
sariis quam a nobis facit.
6. Firmos et duces habemus ab
occidente et exercitus.
7. Antonius ab equitatu firmus
dicebatur.
8. Antonius a tergo, a fronte, a
lateribus tenetur.
9. Coram P. Cuspido tecum locu-
tus sum.
10. Est igitur homini cum Deo
similitudo.
11. Vos, milites veterani, pugna-
bitis cum exercitu tirone. | 12. Fides iurisiurandi saepe cum
hoste servanda est.
13. Et tu cum gladio cruento com-
prehensus es.
14. Cum prima luce Pomponii
domum venit.
15. Cum Caesare Lentulus consul
facit.
16. Auctoritas sapientissimorum
hominum nobiscum facit.
17. Responsum coram Romanis
accipere volumus.
18. Nos ab delectatione omni
negotiis impedimur.
19. M. Crassus fuit mediocriter a
doctrina instructus, angus-
tius etiam a natura.
20. Sex menses cum Antiocho
philosopho fui. |
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EXERCISE LXXVI.

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| 1. Praetor de sella surrexit.
2. Lucretius et Attius de muro
se deiecerunt.
3. Quid de Tulliola mea fiet?
4. De digito anulum detraxit.
5. Milo de nocte in urbem rediit.
6. Ego meorum factorum ex-
empla ex summis viris
petam.
7. Flumina ex nivibus creverunt.
8. E somno te excitabo. | 9. Veritas in occulto latet.
10. Aliis nocet ut in aliis liberalis
sit.
11. Haec in foro palam Syracusis
in ore atque oculis omnium
gesta sunt.
12. Hispani vinci in Hispania
quam victores in Italiam
trahi malebant.
13. Res publica e Bruto pen-
det. |
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| <p>14. Fama de interitu Clodii fines imperii Romani peragravit.</p> <p>15. Cum iter ad Mutinam dirigerem in itinere de proelio facto audiui.</p> <p>16. Iniuriam mihi de industria intulisti.</p> <p>17. Caesar eo de improvviso celeriusque omnium opinione venit.</p> | <p>18. De amicorum cognatorumque sententia Roscius Romam confugit.</p> <p>19. Non est tuum de republica bene mereri.</p> <p>20. Quid ego constitui, quid gessi, quid egi nisi ex huius ordinis consilio, auctoritate, sententia?</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXVII.

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| <p>1. Prae maerore loqui non possum.</p> <p>2. Prae cura iocari non poteram.</p> <p>3. Non possum prae fletu diutius in hoc loco commorari.</p> <p>4. Solem prae iaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbia.</p> <p>5. Ipse consul in hac causa prae me minus etiam quam privatus erit.</p> <p>6. Nonne pro amico mori vis?</p> <p>7. Omnia quae non certa sunt pro certo negato.</p> <p>8. Pro certo habemus de Caesaris adventu.</p> <p>9. Divitias pro nihilo ducit.</p> <p>10. Abiciunt voluntatem discendi simul cum spe perdiscendi.</p> | <p>11. Non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet.</p> <p>12. Hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio.</p> <p>13. Sub ditione vestra sumus.</p> <p>14. Peto a vobis ut me pro me dicentem benigne audiat.</p> <p>15. Caesar in munitione pro castris consedit.</p> <p>16. Iam haud procul seditione res erat.</p> <p>17. Multitudo haud procul ab rerum omnium inopia erat.</p> <p>18. Vereor ne parum tibi, pro eo quod a te habeo, reddiderim.</p> <p>19. Sulla iussit poetae praemium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet.</p> <p>20. Haec contra legem proque lege dicta sunt.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper P.

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| <p>1. Multo ante.</p> <p>2. Multo post.</p> <p>3. Nostra ipsorum culpa.</p> <p>4. Multae et magnae res.</p> <p>5. Recte facere.</p> <p>6. Magno opere hortari.</p> <p>7. Mea ipsius culpa.</p> <p>8. Romae manere.</p> <p>9. In urbe manere.</p> <p>10. Romam redire.</p> <p>11. Mihi hoc necesse fuit facere.</p> | <p>12. Homini necesse est mori.</p> <p>13. Cavenda est gloriae cupiditas.</p> <p>14. Pecuniae fugienda est cupiditas.</p> <p>15. Nonne omnibus moriendum est?</p> <p>16. Sibimet ipsi inimicus est.</p> <p>17. Non de meo iure decedam.</p> <p>18. Ea te sapientia iudico, ut. . .</p> <p>19. Nihil prius est faciendum, quam ut. . .</p> <p>20. Natura duce.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Romae adversus Rutulos bellum summa vi parabatur. 2. Utendum est excusatione adversus eos, quos invitus offendas. 3. Hi propter virtutem non solum apud Caesarem in honore erant, sed etiam apud exercitum cari habebantur. 4. Plus apud me valere beneficii gratiam, quam iniuriae dolorem volo. 5. Praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad te coercendum habeo. 6. Quis nescit occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appia via P. Clodium? 7. Ad mortem te duci iampridem oportebat. 8. Penes quem est arbitrium? 9. Perseus in interiora regni recepit se. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Ad Idus Martias Romam redibo. 11. Nihil de hac re compertum habeo. 12. Clodii animum perspectum habeo. 13. Cum iam in eo esset ut in murum evaderet hostis. . . 14. Xenophontis librum de tuenda re familiari legi. 15. Adhuc in hac sum sententia. 16. Biennium fui in provincia. 17. Alter se de muro deiecit, alter pressus et virgis caesus est. 18. Quid mihi negotii est cum istis nugatoribus? 19. Q. Caepione et Q. Serrano consulibus ante diem tertium Nonas Ianuarias M. Cicero natus est. 20. Quid? Bello Punico secundo nonne C. Flaminius consul iterum neglexit signa rerum futurarum? magna cum clade rei publicae? |
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EXERCISE LXXIX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcibiades postulavit ut duo sibi collegae darentur. 2. Cave ne in manus incidas inimicorum. 3. Non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae. 4. Nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia. 5. Fac nunc ego intelligam tu quid sentias. 6. Non verebar ne quis perditorum civium mortem mae-
reret. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Nunquam putavi fore ut supplex ad te venirem. 8. Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortuna datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent. 9. Senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam. 10. Animum inducere non potui ut fratrem, amantissimum mei, tanto in maerore aspi-
cerem. |
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| <p>11. Deos hominesque testamur, nos arma neque contra patriam cepisse, neque quo periculum aliis faceremus, sed uti corpora nostra ab iniuria tecta forent.</p> <p>12. Ego nihil praetermisi, quantum eniti potui, quin Pompeium a Caesaris coniunctione avocarem.</p> <p>13. Cunctantem Cassium milites perpulerant ut fortunam proelii experiretur.</p> <p>14. Caesar, veritus ne hostis elicere nostros in locum conaretur iniquum, tardius procedit.</p> <p>15. Dionysius, ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit.</p> | <p>16. Hostium nulli ex itinere excedere licebat, quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur.</p> <p>17. Postulabat Caesar, ut legatos sibi ad Pompeium sine periculo mittere liceret.</p> <p>18. Caesar milites cohortatus est, ut beneficio fortunae uterentur castraque oppugnant.</p> <p>19. Haec cum dixisset, iuravit se nisi victorem in castra non reversurum reliquosque, ut idem facerent, hortatus est.</p> <p>20. Corrupsisse dicitur A. Cluentius iudicium pecunia, quo inimicum innocentem Statium Albium condemnaret.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXX.

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| <p>1. Facere non possum quin ad te mittam.</p> <p>2. Negari non potest quin turpius sit fallere quam falli.</p> <p>3. Nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi quam ut tibi gratularer.</p> <p>4. Parum abfuit quin occideretur.</p> <p>5. Ingens fuit Romae timor, ne iterum Galli urbem occuparent.</p> <p>6. Non sumus ita hebetes ut ista dicamus.</p> <p>7. Ea te sapientia iudico, ut meum consilium non anteponam tuo.</p> <p>8. Ita pugnatum est ut acrius non posset ex utraque parte pugnari.</p> <p>9. Cato sic abiit e vita, ut causam moriendi se nactum esse gauderet.</p> | <p>10. Multi vitam suam neglexerunt, ut eos, qui eis cariores quam ipsi sibi essent, liberarent.</p> <p>11. Non sum ita vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte P. Clodii sentiat.</p> <p>12. Verres repente sic erat humilis, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur.</p> <p>13. Primum epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit.</p> <p>14. Haud dubium erat quin cum Aequis alter consulum bellum gereret.</p> <p>15. Siciliam Verres per triennium ita vexavit et perdidit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo posset.</p> |
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| <p>16. Non ita adulatus sum fortunam alterius ut me meae poeniteret.</p> <p>17. Pythagoras et Plato mortem ita laudant ut fugere vitam vetent.</p> <p>18. His rebus tantum fiducia ac spiritus Pompeianis accessit, ut non de ratione belli</p> | <p>cogitarent, sed vicisse iam viderentur.</p> <p>19. Inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus.</p> <p>20. Speramus fore ut res prospere cedat.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXXI.

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| <p>1. Gratulor tibi quod tantum apud Caesarem vales.</p> <p>2. Bene fecit quod abiit.</p> <p>3. Quod domi me inclusisti, ratione fecisti.</p> <p>4. Itineris nostri causa fuit, quod non habebam locum, ubi pro meo iure diutius esse possem.</p> <p>5. Ab Atheniensibus locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent.</p> <p>6. Theophrastus moriens accusasse naturam dicitur, quod hominibus tam exiguum vitam dedisset.</p> <p>7. Manus data elephantis est, quia propter magnitudinem corporis difficiles aditus habebat ad pastum.</p> <p>8. Utinam illum diem videam, cum tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti.</p> <p>9. Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebatur.</p> <p>10. Homerus querentem Iovem inducit, quod Sarpedonem filium a morte contra fatum eripere non posset.</p> <p>11. Agesilaus domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quod</p> | <p>Boeoti et Athenienses Lacedaemoniis bellum indixerant.</p> <p>12. Non ea res me deterruit, quominus litteras ad te mitterem, quod tu nullas ad me miserat, sed quia nihil, quod scriberem, in tantis malis reperiebam.</p> <p>13. Num reprehendis, quod libertus patronum iuvabat eum, qui tum in miseriis erat?</p> <p>14. Tibi gratias ago, quum tantum litterae meae potuerunt.</p> <p>15. Aristides nonne ob eam causam expulsus est patria, quod praeter modum iustus esset?</p> <p>16. Nunquam igitur est utile peccare, quia semper est turpe: et quia semper est honestum virum bonum esse, semper est utile.</p> <p>17. Quoniam tu ita vis, nimum me gratum esse concedam.</p> <p>18. Tu mihi irascere, quod eum defendo, quem tu accusas.</p> <p>19. Accusatis Sex. Roscium: quid ita? Quia de manibus vestris effugit; quia se occidi passus non est.</p> <p>20. Quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo.</p> |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper Q.

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| 1. Minus verum. | 13. Nihil est periculi. |
| 2. Minus necessarium. | 14. Ego me spero Athenis fore
mense Septembri. |
| 3. Vitam ruri agere. | 15. Bello Sabino confecto Tarqui-
nius triumphans Romam
reduit. |
| 4. Non habeo quid dicam. | 16. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum
circiter trium. |
| 5. Spero fore ut res prospere cedat. | 17. Quid facerem ? |
| 6. Longe mihi alia mens est. | 18. Ex equo pugnabat. |
| 7. In ea opinione sum ut putem. | 19. Ex equis pugnabant. |
| 8. Est mihi in animo. | 20. Nobis est nuntiatum. |
| 9. Eodem anno. | |
| 10. Quid vis amplius ? | |
| 11. Mei miseret neminem. | |
| 12. Nos omnes vita privare conati
sunt. | |

EXERCISE LXXXII.

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| 1. Urbem philosophiae, mihi cre-
dite, proditis, dum castella
defenditis. | vox alia illius miseri audie-
batur nisi haec, Civis Ro-
manus sum. |
| 2. Sulmonenses, simulatque signa
nostra viderunt, portas
aperuerunt. | 9. Conon, cum patriam obsideri
audisset, non quaesivit, ubi
ipse tuto viveret, sed unde
praesidio posset esse civi-
bus suis. |
| 3. Antequam verbum facerem,
de sella surrexit atque
abiit. | 10. Diu cum esset pugnatum, im-
pedimentis castrisque nostri
potiti sunt. |
| 4. Id, quod suscepi, quoad potero,
perferam. | 11. Deinde ut cubitum discessi-
mus, me arctior quam sole-
bat somnus complexus est. |
| 5. Pherecydes, cum aquam ex
puteo vidisset haustam,
terrae motum dixit futurum. | 12. Simulatque natum animal est,
gaudet voluptate. |
| 6. Sed nihil aequae quam sitis
fatigabat, cum ingens mul-
titudine bellatorum ac imbel-
lium uno reliquo fonte
uteretur. | 13. Cum Caesarem videro, Ar-
pinum pergam. |
| 7. Non faciam finem rogandi,
quoad nobis nuntiatum erit
te id fecisse, quod magna
cum spe expectamus. | 14. Galli, ubi Romanos degressos
repente viderunt, et ipsi
avidis certaminis in proelium
ruunt; priusque pugna
coepit, quam signum ab
ducibus daretur. |
| 8. Caedebatur virgis in medio
foro Messanae civis Ro-
manus; cum interea nulla | 15. Tarquinius paulo ante quam
sol occideret venit. |

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| <p>16. Quid mihi incundius, quam, cum coram tecum loqui non possim, aut scribere ad te aut tuas legere litteras.</p> <p>17. Ut ab urbe discessi, nullum adhuc intermisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem.</p> | <p>18. Haec dum nostri colligunt, rex ipse e manibus effugit.</p> <p>19. Aegroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur.</p> <p>20. Antequam opprimit lux, maioraque hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter, erumpamus.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXXIII.

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| <p>1. Haec ego non rideo quamvis tu rideas.</p> <p>2. Fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio.</p> <p>3. Populus Romanus, etsi nullo bello, multis tamen proeliis victus est.</p> <p>4. Etsi duce natura congregantur homines, tamen spe custodiae rerum suarum urbium praesidia quaerebant.</p> <p>5. Hic est obstandum, milites, velut si ante Romana moenia pugnemus.</p> <p>9. Sic tueor, ut possum, concordiam.</p> <p>7. Nicias te, ut debet, amat.</p> <p>8. Valeant preces apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt.</p> <p>9. Ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt.</p> <p>10. Romani, quamquam fessi erant, tamen procedunt.</p> <p>11. Perge ut instituisti.</p> | <p>12. Sic iacent, tamquam omnino sine animo sint.</p> <p>13. Equidem tam sum servus, quam tu, etsi ego domi liber fui.</p> <p>14. Tametsi vicisse debeo, tamen de meo iure decedam.</p> <p>15. Quod turpe est, id, quamvis occultetur, tamen honestum fieri nullo modo potest.</p> <p>16. Viri boni faciunt quod rectum, quod honestum est, etsi nullum consecuturum emolumentum vident.</p> <p>17. Illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt.</p> <p>18. Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem.</p> <p>19. Ac ne ignores, quid ego in tuis litteris desiderarim, scribe aperte, sicut et mea natura et nostra amicitia postulat.</p> <p>20. In hoc etiamsi multi mecum contendant, tamen omnes facile superabo.</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXXIV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Si scire vis, dicam. 2. Si sapias, tacebis. 3. Si auderem, Athenas peterem. 4. Ego, si potero, faciam vobis satis. 5. Ego si quid hodie novi cognoro, scies. 6. Si accepero litteras, quas expecto, ad te me conferam. 7. Si erit bellum, cum Pompeio esse constitui. 8. Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinques. 9. Si feceris id, quod ostendis, magnam habeo gratiam. 10. Si Hamilcar viveret, bellum iam cum Romanis haberemus. 11. Plura dicerem, Quirites, si timidus virtutem verba adderent. 12. Si illud, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. De Dolabella si quid habes novi, facies me certiores. 14. Si fuisset homo, nunquam tam crudeliter vitam hominis petisset. 15. Numne si Coriolanus habuit amicos, ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? 16. Heris sane adhibenda saevitia in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt. 17. Si iam melius vales, vehementer gaudeo. 18. Filius Scipionis si corpore valuisset, in primis habitus esset disertus. 19. Ego, si Pompeius manet in Italia, nec res ad pacationem venit, longius bellum puto fore. 20. Si haec tecum duo verba fecisses: Quid ago? non in eam turpitudinem venisses. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper B.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Te excepto. 2. Mihi persuasum est. 3. Meo iudicio stare. 4. Consilia inire. 5. Ludibrio habere. 6. Causa cadere. 7. Me iudice. 8. Hoc dico invitus. 9. Nomen Cassii odisse. 10. Timidus natura. 11. Nonnihil me levant litterae tuae. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Romae multos iam annos habitat. 13. Nonne cognosco vocem tuam? 14. Dixit se venturum esse. 15. Libertas agitur populi Romani. 16. Iure hoc meo dico. 17. Iniuriam a te propulsabo. 18. Haec imitare. 19. Sententia quam prae vobis fertia. 20. In sententia perseverare. |
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EXERCISE LXXXV.

1. Legi epistulam, quam ad te Brutus misit ex Asia.
2. Opinionem, quam habes integritatis meae, non fallam.
3. Impie egit Coriolanus, qui auxilium petiit a Volscis.
4. Dicere bene nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intellegit.
5. Multis ante mensibus in senatu dixit se id facturum esse, quod fecit.
6. Thræsea dicere crebro solebat "Qui vitia odit, homines odit."
7. At nos non imperium neque divitias petimus, quarum rerum causa bella atque certamina omnia inter mortales sunt, sed libertatem, quam nemo bonus nisi cum anima simul amittit.
8. Nihil de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad consilium adhibendos censeo.
9. Quid est, Catilina? Num dubitas id imperante me facere, quod iam tua sponte faciebas?
10. Recordamini, Quirites, omnes civiles dissensiones, non solum eas quas audistis, sed eas quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis.
11. Qui non propulsat iniuriam a suis, cum potest, iniuste facit.
12. Duae dictae sunt sententiae, quarum neutram probo.
13. Quid hoc iniustius quam nos inscientibus eis, qui bellum gerunt, de pace decernere? nec solum inscientibus, sed etiam invitis?
14. Haec imitamini, qui dignitatem, qui laudem, qui gloriam quaeritis.
15. Romanos ira eadem, quae per mediam aciem hostium tulerat, et in castra pertulit.
16. Caesar, consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, receptui cani iussit.
17. Pythagoras fuit in Italia temporibus iisdem, quibus L. Brutus patriam liberavit.
18. Reliquum est, Quirites, ut vos in ista sententia, quam prae vobis fertis, perseveretis.
19. Sunt qui, quod sentiunt, etsi optimum sit, tamen invidiae metu non audent dicere.
20. Nihil honestum esse potest, quod iustitia vacat.

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hic erit locus quem teneas. 2. Agricola serit arbores quae alteri saeculo prosint. 3. Nondum perspicis quorum opera, quorum insidiis, quorum scelere perierimus? 4. Multa corpore existunt quae acuunt mentem, multaque quae obtundant. 5. Milites forum maxime petebant cupidine visendi locum in quo Galba iacuisset. 6. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque novo populo peterent. 7. Ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae iam effugerit. 8. Non te puto esse eum, qui Iovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopes in Aetna putes. 9. C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret. 10. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent, et sese illa ipsa | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. 11. Stultus erat qui hoc mihi daret argentum. 12. Non es dignus tu qui habeas vasa quae tam bene facta sunt: meae dignitatis ista sunt. 13. Quis est hodie cuius intersit istam legem manere? 14. Solus es, C. Caesar, cuius in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus. 15. Quis Domitio poterat esse amicus, qui tibi esset inimicus? 16. Quis umquam provinciam cum exercitu obtinuit qui nullas ad senatum litteras miserit? 17. Nondum quae feceris, sed quae fieri passus sis dico. 18. Peccasse mihi videor, qui a te discesserim. 19. Quo die Roma te exiturum putes velim ad me scribas. 20. Nimium diu teximus quid sentiremus. |
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EXERCISE LXXXVII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sperat adolescens diu se victurum, quod sperare idem senex non potest. 2. Fuere qui crederent Crassum non ignarum consilii fuisse. 3. Petit honores Iulius Naso: petit cum multis, cum bonis: quos ut gloriosum, sic est difficile superare. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Timoleon, cum aetate iam pro-
vectus esset, sine ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit: quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus interfuerit. |
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5. Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius reperiuntur, quam qui dolorem patienter ferant.
6. Sunt enim philosophi et fuerunt, qui omnino nullam habere censerent rerum humanarum procuracionem Deos.
7. Sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putant esse mortem.
8. Magna est vis conscientiae, quam qui neglegunt, cum me violare volent, se indicabunt.
9. Habetis eum consulem, qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet et ea, quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere.
10. Civem qui se pro patriae salute opponat invidiae, frustra posthac requiretis.
11. Probum patrem esse oportet, qui natum suum probiorem quam ipse fuerit, postulet.
12. Nunquam igitur satis digne laudari philosophia poterit; cui qui pareat, omne tempus aetatis sine molestia degere possit.
13. Sunt autem alii philosophi, et hi quidem magni atque nobiles, qui Deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi censeant.
14. Haec mea, M. Antoni, de republica consilia fuerunt: quae si valuissent, res publica staret, tu tuis flagitiis, egestate, infamia concidisses.
15. Pompeius insidias timens, credo, quod haec praeter spem acciderant eius, qui paulo ante ex castris fugientes suos conspexerat, munitionibus appropinquare aliquamdiu non audebat.
16. Domitius postero die propius Nicopolim accessit, castraque oppido contulit: quae dum muniunt nostri, Pharnaces aciem instruxit suo more atque instituto.
17. T. Pinarium, familiarissimum meum, tanto tibi studio commendo, ut maiore non possim: cui cum propter omnes virtutes, tum etiam propter studia communia, sum amicissimus.
18. Mea quidem, ut ad te saepius scripsi, haec sententia est: Qui reliquias huius belli oppresserit, eum totius belli confectorem fore; quem te et opto esse et confido futurum.
19. Equidem ad pacem hortari non desino: quae vel iniusta utilior est, quam iustissimum bellum.
20. Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi; rogaras enim: cui nos valde satisfacere multi ad me scripserunt: quod patior facile, dum, ut adhuc, nihil faciam turpius.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere. 2. Neminem adhuc cognovi poetam, qui sibi non optimus videretur. 3. Nemo fuit qui non me pro suis opibus in illa tempestate defenderit. 4. Consolatio certe nulla est quae levare possit dolorem meum. 5. Nescis quo in metu et quanto in periculo simus. 6. Quis est, qui Pompeium non amet? 7. In castello nemo fuit omnino militum, quin vulneraretur. 8. Stoici dicunt omnes esse divites, qui caelo et terra frui possint. 9. Quid ea memorem, quae nisi eis, qui videre, nemini credibilia sunt. 10. Plerique, a quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt. 11. Hostes, praelio superati, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturus quaeque imperasset facturos sese polliciti sunt. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Non igitur a suis, quos nullos habet, sed a suorum, qui et multi et potentes sunt, urguetur inimicis. 13. Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodii, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum conlocarat. 14. Nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus. 15. Cato negat ius esse, qui miles non sit, pugnare cum hoste. 16. Hominem esse arbitror neminem, qui nomen istius audierit, quin facta quodque eius nefaria commemorare possit. 17. Nihil est in hac provincia, quod aut in oppidis aut in agris maiores nostri proprium nobis reliquerunt, quin id venire iubeat. 18. Nihil incidit postea civitati mali, quod non impendere illi tanto ante viderint. 19. Nihil difficilius quam reperire quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum. 20. Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt quae iterum legantur. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper B.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ut ita dicam. 2. Quod sciam. 3. Caesare invito. 4. Ante Caesarem consulem. 5. Post reges expulsos. 6. Quid faciam? 7. Quid facerem? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Nuntium statim missum feci. 9. Referre gradum. 10. Ut ante dictum est. 11. Non suo iudicio stetit Regulus, sed iudicium senatus esse voluit. |
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| <p>12. Consilia inire coepit liberandae rei publicae.</p> <p>13. Ego viginti iam annis bellum gero cum Romanis.</p> <p>14. Dicam saepius.</p> <p>15. Decrevistis ut consules, alter ambove, ad bellum proficiscerentur.</p> | <p>16. Dicam quod dignum est senatore et Romano homine.</p> <p>17. Virtuti invidere.</p> <p>18. Quid est tam arrogans?</p> <p>19. Tempus est eiusmodi.</p> <p>20. Quanti hoc emisti?</p> |
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EXERCISE LXXXIX.

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| <p>1. Quidam militum iuxta rogum interfecere se.</p> <p>2. Equem tu hominem infelicem vidisti?</p> <p>3. Ab Homero locos quosdam transtulit Ennius.</p> <p>4. Est huius saeculi labes quaedam et macula virtuti invidere.</p> <p>5. Quid? solis num quidnam aut lunae aut quinque errantium siderum simile vidisti?</p> <p>6. Isocratis domus cunctae Graeciae quasi ludus quidam patuit, atque officina dicendi.</p> <p>7. Castra Caesaris silvam quandam contingebant neque longius a mari passibus trecentis aberant.</p> <p>8. Omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam.</p> <p>9. Quicquid dicunt, laudo.</p> <p>10. Id casus quidam ne facerem impedivit.</p> <p>11. Quicquid possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi polliceor.</p> | <p>12. Multum mali, multum periculi unicuique nostrum inferre potest vis tribunicia.</p> <p>13. Negat Epicurus quemquam, qui honeste non vivat, iucunde posse vivere.</p> <p>14. Unusquisque se non corpus suum, sed coniuges ac liberos parvos, armis protegere putet.</p> <p>15. Deiotarum saltantem quisquam aut ebrium vidit unquam?</p> <p>16. Nullum est animal, praeter hominem, quod habeat notitiam aliquam Dei.</p> <p>17. Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit.</p> <p>18. Latius patet illius sceleris contagio quam quisquam putat.</p> <p>19. Equidem soleo dare operam, ut de sua quisque re me ipse doceat.</p> <p>20. Tempus est eiusmodi, ut suam quisque conditionem miseramam putet.</p> |
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EXERCISE XC.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem pertimescit. 2. Haec ut brevissime dici poterunt, ita a me dicta sunt. 3. Servos cum omnibus in locis, tum praecipue in provinciis regere debemus. 4. Tantum sumam a vobis temporis ad scribendum quantum dabitur. 5. Frater meus non tam de sua, quam de mea vita metuit. 6. Quales tibi saepe scripsi consules, tales exstiterunt. 7. Quid est tam arrogans quam de religione pontificum collegium docere conari? 8. Me tuae litterae nunquam in tantam spem adduxerunt, quantam aliorum. 9. Fabricius talis fuit in hac urbe, qualis Aristides Athenis. 10. Quanto superiores sumus, tanto summissius nos geramus. 11. Quantum opere processerant et castra protulerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Sapientia nos cum ceteras res omnes, tum, quod est difficillimum, docuit ut nosmetipsos nosceremus. 13. Quid est tam iucundum cognitum atque auditum, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et polita? 14. Quales in re publica principes sunt, tales reliqui solent esse cives. 15. Sumus flagitiose imparati cum a militibus tum a pecunia. 16. Vixit tamdiu quamdiu licuit bene et tranquille vivere. 17. Haec res non minus me male habet quam te. 18. Possessio quo est maior, eo plus requirit ad se tuendam. 19. Fortuna cum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello, plurimum potest. 20. Qualem te iam antea populo Romano prae buisti, talem et nobis imperti. |
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Phrases and Sentences in Examination Paper T.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi, ne dicam omnes. 2. Ut levissime dicam. 3. Pro certo habere. 4. Litteris studere, <i>or</i>, Dare se litteris. 5. Quam potui brevissime. 6. Iam pridem cupio. 7. Nerone vivo. 8. Magni interest. 9. Fere sub idem tempus. 10. Centum amplius post annos. 11. Abs te peto ut mihi hoc ignoscas. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Rem vides, quomodo se habet. 13. Pisistratus Homeri libros disposuit ut nunc habemus. 14. A me contendit ut scriberem. 15. Ob rem publicam vulnus accepit. 16. Mihi certum est Romae manere. 17. Bene mereri de populo Romano. 18. Ad te pauca rescribam. 19. Fieri potest ut fallar. 20. Caesarem a me visum iri puto. |
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EXERCISE XCI.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dic mihi quem videas. 2. Utinam haberem quid vobis darem consilii. 3. Ubi est civitas quae non malos cives habuerit? 4. Sensit peritus dux quae res victoriae obstaret. 5. Sapiens distinguere potest falsa a veris et quae non possint percipi ab iis quae possint. 6. Quis est qui utilia fugiat? 7. Nonne meministi quod paulo ante dixerim? 8. Sententiam ne diceret recusavit. 9. Cn. Pompeius constituit non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit. 10. Sapientis est proprium, nihil, quod poenitere possit, facere. 11. Ius a maioribus nostris ita comparatum est ut civis Romanus libertatem nemo amittat invitus. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Ut Romam veni, statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri atque dementiae. 13. Cato in ipsa curia legere solebat dum Senatus cogebatur. 14. Omnia postposui dummodo praeceptis patris parem. 15. Magno me metu liberabis dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit. 16. Libertatis proprium est sic ut velis vivere. 17. Si te cras hic offendero, moriere. 18. Spero, si te viderim, et ea quae premant, et ea, quae impendeant, me facile transiture. 19. Opprimimini, mihi crede, Brute, nisi providetis. 20. Paupertas si malum est, mendicus beatus esse nemo potest. |
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EXERCISE XCII.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Se litteras illi missurum. 2. Illum Athenis se visurum. 3. Se illis ducem futurum. 4. Se finem scribendi fecisse. 5. Quid se fecisse? 6. Quam rem ageret? 7. Ne paveret, se enim illum non deserturum. 8. Se ibi vitam victuros tutam. 9. Si saperet, taceret. 10. Si ausus esset se Athenas iturum fuisse. 11. Quo ruerent? 12. Quid verbis opus esset? 13. Quid ad se venirent? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Experturum se illa die quam carus senatui esset. 15. Nossentne quemquam praestantiorum? 16. Non tam sua quam reipublicae interesse, uti salvus esset. 17. Num in castra reversuros esse? 18. Negavit unquam se bibisse iucundius. 19. Operam se daturum ne hostes urbem oppugnant. 20. Et patri se et fratri imperium dedisse, illos sibi reddidisse. |
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EXERCISE XCIII.

1. Responsum inde legatis Romanis est "Bellum ortum a Saguntinis, non ab Hannibale esse: populum Romanum iniuste facere, si Saguntinos vetustissimae Carthaginensium societati praeponat."
2. Ibi, fama est, in quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui "se ab Iove" diceret "ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum: proinde sequeretur, neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos."
3. "Accipere se omen," consules aiunt, "et eam precari mentem hostibus ut ne valum quidem defendant."
4. Hannibal vocatis ad concionem militibus certa praemia pronuntiat, in quorum spem pugnarent: "Agrum sese daturum esse in Italia, Africa, Hispania, ubi quisque velit, immunem ipsi qui acceperat, liberisque; qui pecuniam quam agrum maluisset, ei se argento satisfacturum: qui sociorum cives Carthaginenses fieri vellent, potestatem facturum: qui domos redire mallent, daturum se operam, ne cuius suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent."
5. Summa fuit orationis, "Quo propius spem belli perficiendi sit, eo magis omni ope iuvandum Hannibalem esse: procul enim ab domo militiam esse, in media hostium terra: magnam vim frumenti, pecuniae absumi: et tot acies, ut hostium exercitus delesse, ita victoris etiam copias parte aliqua minuisse. Mittendum igitur supplementum esse, mittendam in stipendium pecuniam, frumentumque, tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus."
6. Ad ea Hannibal respondit: "Quod ad bellum Romanum attineret, si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni, pugna nobilior esset; Cannarum se quoque memoriam obscuram maiore et clariore victoria facturum."
7. Hanc sui finem multos ante annos crediderat Agrippina contempseratque. Nam consulenti super Nerone responderunt Chaldaei "fore ut imperaret matremque occideret," atque illa, "Occidat," inquit, "dum imperet."
8. Legati ab Germanis ad Caesarem venerunt, quorum haec fuit oratio: "Germanos neque priores populo Romano bellum inferre neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant. Haec tamen dicere: venisse invitos, eiectos domo; si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse iis utiles esse amicos; vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere quos armis possederint."

9. Biduo post Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos mittit: Velle se de his rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae neque perfectae essent agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret, aut si id minus vellet e suis legatis aliquem ad se mitteret.
10. Ariovistus, cum legatos a Caesare missos apud se in castris conspexisset, exercitu suo praesente conclamavit: Quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas coniecit.
11. Legati ad Caesarem principes Aeduorum veniunt, oratum ut maxime necessario tempore civitati subveniat: Summo esse in periculo rem; quod, cum singuli magistratus creari atque regiam potestatem annum obtinere consueverant, duo magistratum gerant et se uterque eorum legibus creatum esse dicat.
12. Cogitavit etiam Caligula de Homeri carminibus abolendis; "cur enim sibi non licere," dicens, "quod Platoni licuisset, qui eum e civitate, quam constituerebat, eiecerit?"
13. Caligula tanti fuit in avum, et qui iuxta erant, obsequii, ut non immerito sit dictum, "nec servum meliorem ullum nec deteriozem dominum fuisse."
14. Tiberius aiebat, Similem se semper sui futurum, nec unquam mutaturum mores suos, quamdiu mentis sanae fuisset.
15. Caesar plebi regem se salutanti, "Caesarem se non regem esse" respondit.
16. Anaxagoras cum Lampsaci moreretur, quaerentibus amicis, velletne Clazomenas in patriam, si quid ei accidisset afferri: Nihil necesse est, inquit. Undique enim ad inferos tantumdem viae est.
17. Dionysius cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset, et in fanum venisset Iovis Olympii, aureum ei detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, dicens: Aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum; eique laneum pallium iniecit, cum id esse ad omne anni tempus diceret.
18. Sapientissimus Socrates dicebat, scire se nihil, praeter hoc ipsum, quod nihil sciret; reliquos hoc etiam nescire.
19. Antisthenes rogatus, quid emolumenti cepisset ex philosophia, ut necum, inquit, loqui possim.
20. Agesilaus, Thraciam transiturus, ad Macedonum regem nuntios misit, qui rogarent, utrum per hostium an amicorum terram iret? Cum ille respondisset, se consultaturum: Fiat igitur, inquit, consultatio; nos interim iter faciemus.

EXERCISE XCIV.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? 2. Utrum hoc tu parum meministi, an ego non satis intellexi? 3. Utrum de imperatore populi Romani an de Hannibale loquimur? 4. Tum mortemne fugiebam? an erat res ulla, quam mihi magis optandam putarem? 5. Utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit? 6. Nihil interest valeam ipse necne, si tu non valebis. 7. Utrum redire mihi conducit, an commorari melius est? 8. Vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit. 9. Ne Romanis quidem laeta victoria fuit. 10. Ne Romae quidem ignobile Caractaci nomen erat. 11. Num te emere coegit, qui ne hortatus quidem est? 12. Ne eo quidem tempore quisquam cessit, sed circumventi omnes interfectique sunt. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Nihil interest utrum illuc nunc an ad decem annos veniam. 14. Pluribus verbis ad te scribam cum plus otii nactus ero. 15. Nihil est mali, nihil sceleris, quod non illa filio voluerit, optarit, cogitarit, effecerit. 16. Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probavit, nullam oppugnavit, quam non everterit. 17. Equidem primum ut honore dignus essem semper laboravi, secundo ut existimarer; tertium mihi fuit illud, quod plerisque primum est, ipse honos. 18. Utile est etiam subito saepe dicere: tamen illud utilius, sumpto spatium ad cogitandum, paratius atque accuratius dicere. 19. Ad urbem utrum noluit tandem, an non potuit accedere? 20. Mihi nihil videbatur esse, in quo tantulum interesset, utrum per procuratores ageres, an per te ipsum. |
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GENERAL SENTENCES.

EXERCISE XCV.

1. Arcetissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium in extrema Europa posuere Graeci, quibus, Pythium Apollinem consulentibus, "ubi conderent urbem?" redditum oraculum est, "quaerent sedem caecorum terris adversam." Ea ambage Chalcodonii monstrabantur, "quod priores illuc advecti, praevisa locorum utilitate, peiora legissent."

2. Solon cum interrogaretur cur nullum supplicium constituisset in eum, qui parentem necasset, respondit se id neminem facturum putasse.
3. Non quaero abs te quare patrem Sex. Roscius occiderit: quaero quomodo occiderit.
4. Thales Milesius, ut obiurgatores suos convinceret, ostenderetque etiam philosophum, si ei commodum esset, pecuniam facere posse, omnem oleam, antequam florere coepisset, in agro Milesio coemisse dicitur. Animadverterat fortasse quadam scientia olearum ubertatem fore. Et quidem idem primus defectionem solis, quae Astyge regnante facta est, praedixisse fertur.
5. Multa medici, multa gubernatores, agricolae etiam multa praesentiant; sed nullam eorum divinationem voco: ne illam quidem, qua ab Anaximandro physico moniti Lacedaemonii sunt, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro excubarent, quod terrae motus instaret, tum cum urbs tota corrui.
6. Aristoteles rogatus quid lucri facerent mendaces, ut vera, inquit, loquentibus non credatur.
7. Nasica, cum ad poetam Ennium venisset, eique ab ostio quaerenti Ennium ancilla dixisset domi non esse, sensit illam domini iussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a ianua quaereret, exclamat Nasica, se domi non esse. Tum Ennius, "Quid? ego non cognosco vocem," inquit "tuam?" Hic Nasica, "Homo es impudens, Ego cum te quaerirem ancillae tuae credidi te domi non esse, tu mihi non credis ipsi?"
8. Cato, cum percussus esset a servo, qui arcam ferebat, et ille diceret "cave," rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam.
9. Spurio Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire mater dixit, "Quin prodia, mi Spuri, ut quotiescunque gradum facies, toties tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem."
10. Cum e Thebanis militibus quispiam, qui videret Lacedaemonios per angustias montium adventare, dixisset Pelopidae "Incidimus in hostes;" Dic potius, inquit, in nos illi.
11. Themistocles interrogatus utrum Achilles esse mallet an Homerum, Dic ipse prius, inquit, utrum malles esse victor in Olympiis, an praeco, qui victores pronuntiat.
12. Cicero cum in Pompeii castra venisset dicentibus "sero venisti," "Minime," inquit, "sero, nam nihil hic adhuc parati video."
13. Augustus nulli fere ad convivium vocanti negare solitus est. Exceptus igitur a quodam cena perparca et pene cotidiana cum a convivatore dimitteretur, hoc illi tantum insusurravit, "Non putabam me tibi tam familiarem."
14. Q. Scaevola cum postulasset ut fundus cuius emptor erat sibi semel indicaretur, idque fecisset venditor, dixit se pluris aestimare, et adiecit pretio centum milia.

15. Livius Salinator cum Tarentum amisisset, arcem tamen retinuit, multaque praelia praeclare gessit. Cum autem post aliquot annos Fabius Maximus id oppidum recepisset, rogavit eum Salinator, ut meminisset se opera ipsius Tarentum recepisse. Quidni, inquit Maximus, meminerim? Nunquam enim ego recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses.
16. Spurina haruspex admonuit C. Caesarem caveret discrimen ingens quod ultra Idus Martias non proferretur. Eo die cum iret in senatum, Spurinae forte obvio, quid ais, inquit, nonne venere Idus Martiae? Venere, inquit, sed nondum praeteriere.
17. Spartaco in Crassum omnes moventi copias, quidam equum dono obtulit. At ille, Si vicero, inquit, plurimos ex hoste equos habiturus sum: Si victus fuero, nec hic mihi est usui futurus; simulque cum dicto equum gladio transverberatum interemit.
18. Cum indices inter se disceptarent qua poena dignus esset Socrates, ego, inquit, ob ea quae feci dignum me censeo qui publicitus alar in Prytaneo. Nam hoc honoris haberi solebat iis, qui praeclare de republica fuissent meriti.
19. Obiit Augustus cubiculo eodem, quo pater Octavius, duobus Sextis, Pompeio et Appuleio, consulibus, decimo quarto Kalendas Septembres, hora diei nona, septuagensimo et sexto aetatis anno, diebus quinque et triginta minus.
20. Charillus interroganti quam ob causam Lycurgus tam paucas leges tulisset Lacedaemoniis, quoniam, inquit, pauca loquentibus paucis etiam legibus est opus.
21. Socrates Xenophonti consulenti sequereturne Cyrum: Nostrum, inquit, humanum est consilium: sed de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo esse referendum.
22. Hostes praelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt: obsides daturus quaeque imperasset facturos sese polliciti sunt.
23. Cato credidit eum, qui orationem bonorum imitaretur, facta quoque imitaturum.
24. Pictor quidam receperat equum pingendum specie volutantis sese, et pinxit currentem. Indignante eo qui conduxerat, pictor ridens, Inverte, inquit, tabulam. Eo facto iam non currere sed volutari videbatur.
25. Socrates nuntianti quod quidam de ipso male loqueretur, Nimirum, inquit, non didicit bene loqui.
26. Caecilius Metellus cum loco munito cogitaret admovere exercitum, ac centurio dixisset ipsi, Si decem modo hominum iacturam facere velis, capies locum, interrogavit eum, num ipse de numero decem unus esse vellet.
27. Cato aiebat stultos prudentibus plus adferre utilitatis quam prudentes stultis. Prudentes enim dum facile vident errata stultorum, eaque vitant, fieri cautiores: at stultos non item, quae a prudentibus recte fiunt quia non vident posse imitari.

28. Archelaus rex Socratem ad se vocarat, multa pollicens. Socrates respondit se nolle ad eum venire, a quo acciperet beneficia cum illi reddere paria non posset.
29. Cato populum Romanum gregi pecudum conferebat, quae singulae nemini obtemperant, universae autem gregis ducem sequuntur. Sic et vos, inquit, quos nemo vestrum privatim in consilium adhibere vellet, ab his hic congregati vos agi ducique sinitis.
30. Cato, conspiciens multorum erigi statuas, malim, inquit, ut de me quaerant homines quam ob rem Catoni non sit posita statua, quam quare sit posita.
31. Castris permunitis, C. Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum secundae legionis, qui praetor superiore anno fuerat, consulis permissu ad concionem militibus vocatis pronuntiavit "nocte proxima, ne quis id pro portento acciperet, ab hora secunda usque ad quartam horam noctis lunam defecturam esse, Id, quia naturali ordine statis temporibus fiat, et sciri ante et praedici posse." Nocte, quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies, edita hora luna cum defecisset, Romanis militibus Galli sapientia prope divina videri; Macedones, ut triste prodigium occasum regni perniciemque gentis portendens, movit: nec aliter vates.
32. Multarum simul Graeciae Asiaeque civitatum legati Romam convenerunt. Primi Athenienses introducti: ii "se, quod navium habuerint militumque, P. Licinio consuli et C. Lucretio praetori misisse," exposuerunt; "quibus eos non usos frumenti sibi centum millia imperasse: quod, quamquam sterilem terram arent, ipsosque etiam agrestes peregrino frumento alerent, tamen, ne deessent officio, confecisse; et alia, quae imperarentur, praestare paratos esse.
33. Siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit. Sex menses nunquam pluuisse memoriae proditum est. Eodem anno in agro L. Petillii scribae sub Ianiculo, dum cultores agri altius moliuntur terram, duae lapideae arcae, octonos ferme pedes longae, quaternos latae, inventae sunt, operculis plumbo devinctis. Litteris Latinis Graecisque utraque arca inscripta erat; in altera Numam Pompilium, regem Romanorum, sepultum esse; in altera libros Numae Pompilii inesse.
34. Paucis post diebus Celtiberi milia duo ferme inde sub colle posuerunt castra: quos ubi adesse praetor Romanus sensit, M. Fulvium fratrem cum duabus turmis sociorum equitum ad castra hostium speculatum misit, quam proxime succedere ad vallum iussu, ut viseret, quanta essent; pugna abstineret, reciperetque sese, si hostium equitatum exeuntem vidisset. Ita, ut praeceptum erat, fecit.
35. Syriam et quattuor legiones obtinebat Licinius Mucianus, vir secundis adversisque iuxta famosus. Insignes amicitias iuvenis ambitiose coluerat: mox, adtritibus opibus, lubrico statu, sus-

pecta etiam Claudii iracundia, in secretum Asiae repositus, tam prope ab exsule fuit quam postea a principe. Luxuria, industria, comitate, arrogancia, malis bonisque artibus mixtus: nimiae voluptates, cum vacaret; quotiens expedierat, magnae virtutes: palam laudares, secreta male audiebant. Sed apud subjectos, apud proximos, apud collegas variis illecebris potens, et cui expeditius fuerit tradere imperium quam obtinere.

36. Antiochus magnus ille, rex Asiae, cum posteaquam a Scipione devictus Tauro tenus regnare iussus esset, omnemque hanc Asiam, quae est nunc nostra provincia, amisisset, dicere est solitus, Benigne sibi a populo Romano esse factum, quod nimis magna procuracione liberatus modicis regni terminis uteretur.
37. Sed ut laudandus Regulus in conservando iure iurando, sic decem illi, quos post Cannensem pugnam iuratos ad senatum misit Hannibal, in castra redituros ea, quorum erant potiti Poeni, nisi de redimendis captivis impetravissent, si non redierunt, vituperandi.
38. Octo hominum milia tenebat Hannibal, non quos in acie cepisset, aut qui periculum mortis effugissent, sed qui relictii in castris fuissent a Paulo et a Varrone consulibus. Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, cum id parva pecunia fieri posset: ut esset insitum militibus nostris aut vincere, aut emori.
39. Qua nocte templum Ephesiae Dianae deflagravit, eadem constat ex Olympiadé natum esse Alexandrum; atque ubi lucere coepisset, clamitasse Magos pestem ac perniciem Asiae proxima nocte natam.
40. Dionysius cum fanum Proserpinae Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas; isque cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, ridens: "Videtisne," inquit, "amici, quam bona a diis immortalibus navigatio sacrilegis detur?"
41. Usque adeo difficiles et morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes; qui, quamquam unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, tamen non semper implet aures meas.
42. Publium Scipionem, eum, qui primus Africanus appellatus sit, dicere solitum scripsit Cato, qui fuit fere eius aequalis, "Nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, nec minus solum, quam cum solus esset."
43. Themistocles cum consuleretur utrum bono viro pauperi, an minus probato diviti filiam collocaret: ego vero, inquit, malo virum, qui pecunia egeat, quam pecuniam, quae viro.
44. In eo proelio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quattuor et septuaginta, in his vir fortissimus Piso, Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus, cuius avus in civitate sua regnum obtinuerat amicus ab senatu nostro appellatus. Hic cum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex periculo eripuit, ipse equo vulnerato deiectus quoad potuit fortissime restitit: cum circumventus multis vulneribus acceptis cecidisset, atque id frater

qui iam proelio excesserat procul animadvertisset, incitato equo set hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

45. Natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus ; atque ob eam causam qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatuos vovent, ministrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur ; quod pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur : publiceque eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia.
46. Druides fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt ; et si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, si de finibus controversia est, iidem decernunt. Si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdiciunt. Haec poena apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur : ab iis omnes discedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant : neque iis petentibus ius redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur.
47. Corruptuntur iudices etiam donis : et ea causa fuit cur iis legibus, quae de pecuniis repetundis latae sunt, punirentur qui ob rem iudicandam pecuniam acceperant. Narrat Plutarchus Thebis olim positas in publico fuisse iudicum statuas, easque sine manibus : quod indicio esset nihil eos a quoquam accipere debere ; eius autem, qui iudicio praesideret, etiam sine oculis : quod ipso personarum adspectu iudices interdum a recto abduci arbitrantur.
48. Miratus sum tam longam epistolam tua manu ; non enim sum nescius, quantum tibi incommodet scriptio. Itaque in summa voluptate, quam ex ea capiebam, illud mihi doloris nonnihil afferebat, quod cogitabam de oculis tuis. Sed profecto vel ex eo perspiciatur vis amoris erga me tui, qui, quod nosti, quantam e tuis literis hauriam suavitatem, ut ea me expleas, ne oculis quidem parcis, quos nobis carissimos esse natura voluit.
49. Praeclare Aristoteles, cum idem ab aliis avarus, ab aliis prodigus haberetur, argumento id esse ait, eum liberalem esse.
50. Aliud est vitas scribere, aliud historiam. Qui vitam alicuius scribit, qualis quisque domi fuerit, qualis in uxorem, qualis in liberos, in familiares, in hospites ; quo victu ac cultu corporis usus sit, accurate et diligenter exponit : qui historiam, haec omnia aut praetermittit, aut in accessionis loco, quasi aliud agens, strictim et modice attingit ; ea tantum ex instituto persequitur, quae ad publicum pertinent. Hoc Plutarchus ipsemet docet, qui etiam cum virorum illustrium vitas scribit, negat se historiam scribere.
51. Eodem tempore L. Fabius centurio quique una murum ascenderant,

circumventi atque interfecti de muro praecipitantur. M. Petreius, eiusdem legionis centurio, cum portas excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus ac sibi desperans, multis iam vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus suis qui illum secuti erant, Quoniam, inquit, me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, quos cupiditate gloriae adductus in periculum deduxi. Vos data facultate vobis consulite. Simul in medios hostes irrupit, duobusque interfectis reliquos a porta paullulum submovit. Conantibus auxiliari suis, Frustra, inquit, meae vitae subvenire conamini, quem iam sanguis viresque deficiunt: proinde abite dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite. Ita pugnans post paullum concidit ac suis salutis fuit.

52. Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eo cum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas; ripa autem erat acutis audibus praefixisque munita, eiusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Caesar praemisso equitatu confestim legiones subsequi iussit. Sed ea celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae mandarent.
53. Germani post tergum clamore audito, cum suos interfici viderent, armis abiectis signisque militaribus relictis se ex castris eiecerunt, et cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, reliqua fuga desperata, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes perpaucis vulneratis se in castra receperunt.
54. Diu phalanx a fronte, a lateribus, ab tergo caesa est: postremo qui ex hostium manibus elapsi erant, inermes ad mare fugientes, quidam aquam etiam ingressi, manus ad eos, qui in classe erant, tendentes, suppliciter vitam orabant: et cum scaphas concurrere undique ab navibus cernerent, ad excipiendos sese venire rati, ut caperent potius quam occiderent, longius in aquam, quidam etiam natantes progressi sunt. Sed cum hostiliter e scaphis caederentur, retro, qui poterant, nando repetentes terram, in aliam foediorum pestem incidebant: elephanti enim ab rectoribus ad litus acti, exeuntes obtrebant elidebantque.
55. Equidem cum istos de obscuritate Taciti querentes audio, cogito quam libenter homines culpam suam in alios conferant, quantoque facilius omnia alia accusent quam semetipsos. Simul mihi venit in mentem senis cuiusdam, de quo urbane Seneca narrat, eum, cum aetatis vitio minus commode oculis uteretur, in quod-

cunq̄ue cubiculum ingressus esset, dicere solitum, illud parum luminosum esse, maiores fenestras fieri oportuisse. Habeo et ipse, utinamq̄ue diu habeam, amicum, hominem in primis eruditum, ita senem, ut annos prope iam, quemadmodum ait Iuvenalis, dextra computet. Is cum surdaster aetate factus sit, saepe mecum vero et serio questus est pravam consuetudinem inolescere, homines quotidie summissius quam solebant loqui.

56. Quod si quis sub Principibus corruptissimis viros singulari virtute praeditos exstitisse non putat, magno in errore versatur. Vixit sub Tiberio, ut ceteros taceam, Germanicus, cui ego omni genere laudis ne ex illis quidem veteribus Romanis quemquam antepono. Vixit sub Claudio Seneca, et Senecae quamquam fortasse par nemo, similes tamen multi. Neronis aetas multos habuit, quorum virtutem vix ipsius vitia aequarent.
57. Ut in Aetnae montis cacumine, ubi maxime urit flamma, herbam quoque finitimam maxime virere perhibent, quasi ipsa secum contendente natura, et nolente fecunditatem soli vicinorum ignium ardore superari : sic plerumque ubi maxima vitia dominantur, maximae virtutes erumpunt, quae cum illis certamen suscipiant, et si superiores esse non possint, non tamen hostibus suis triumphum sine dimicatione concedant.
58. Caractacus ubi tribunali adstitit, in hunc modum locutus est : " Si quanta nobilitas et fortuna mihi fuit, tanta rerum prosperarum moderatio fuisset, amicus potius in hanc urbem quam captus venissem : neque dedignatus esses, claris maioribus ortum, pluribus gentibus imperitantem, foedere pacis accipere. Praesens sors mea, ut mihi informis, sic tibi magnifica est. Habui equos, viros, arma, opes : quid mirum, si haec invitus amisi ? Non, si vos omnibus imperitare vultis, sequitur ut omnes servitutem accipiant. Si statim deditus traderer ; neque mea fortuna, neque tua gloria inclaruisset, et supplicium mei oblivio sequeretur : at si incolumem servaveris, aeternum exemplar clementiae ero." Ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et coniugi et fratribus tribuit.
59. Porsena, primo conatu repulsus, consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, praesidio in Ianiculo locato, ipse in plano ripisque Tiberis castra posuit ; navibus undique accitis et ad custodiam, ne quid Romam frumenti subvehi sineret, et ut praedatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis traiceret.
60. Operum fuit omnium longe maximum ac laboriosissimum cuniculus in arcem hostium agi coeptum : quod ne intermitteretur opus, neu sub terra continuus labor eosdem conficeret, in partes sex munitorum numerum divisit : senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt : nocte ac die nunquam ante omissum, quam in arcem viam facerent.

61. Augurem Tiresiam queni sapientem fingunt poetae, numquam inducunt deplorantem caecitatem suam. At vero Polyphemum Homerus cum immanem ferumque finxisset, cum ariete etiam colloquentem facit eiusque laudare fortunas, quod, qua vellet, ingredi posset et, quae vellet, attingere. Recte hic quidem. Nihil enim erat ipse Cyclops quam aries ille prudentior.
62. Profectus ex Italia classem a Brundisio sole orto solvi; nona diei hora cum omnibus meis navibus Corcyram tenui. Inde quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus sacrificavi. A Delphis quinto die in castra perveni: ubi exercitu accepto, mutatis quibusdam, quae magna impedimenta victoriae erant, progressus, quia inexpugnabilia castra hostium erant, neque cogi pugnare poterat rex, inter praesidia eius saltum ad Petram evasi, et, ad pugnam rege coacto, acie vici: Macedoniam in potestatem populi Romani redegei, et quod bellum per quadriennium quattuor ante me consules ita gesserunt ut semper successoribus traderent gravius, id ego quindecim diebus perfecti.
63. Hostes, ubi et de oppugnando oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti.
64. Mitto ad te aliquot versus, non illos quidem valde bonos, sed quales expectari poterant ab homine neque unquam poeta, et iam sene, et tum suis, tum amicorum negotiis assidue implicato.
65. Otii cupidus sum, ad quod si semel pervenire potuero, nihil tanti erit, ut me ab eo avelli patiar. Neque tamen ignaviae me dedere cogito, sed solutus aliis curis, multa quae iam pridem inchoata apud me iacent, ut potero, absolvere ac perpolire. Sed quid ago? aut cur tam longe spes iacio? Haec meditantibus fortassis interventura mors est. Quae quandoque venerit, occupatum me deprehendat malo, quam nihil agentem.
66. Alexandro magno Corinthii per legatos ius suae civitatis detulerunt. Hoc officii genus cum risisset Alexander, quidam e legatis Nulli, inquit, civitatem unquam donavimus praeterquam tibi et Herculi. Hoc audito lubens accepit oblatum honorem.
67. Porus rex ab Alexandro devictus, cum ab eo post pugnam rogaretur dicente Quo modo te tractabo? Regaliter, ait. Rursus subicienti Alexandro, Num quid etiam aliud? Omnia, inquit Porus, complectitur hoc verbum, Regaliter.
68. Alexander ex Indis quendam sagittandi arte cum primis celebrem, adeo ut etiam per anulum sagittam mittere diceretur, cum in bello cepisset, iussit artis suae specimen edere: recusantem Rex necari iussit. Cum duceretur homo, dixit his a quibus ducebatur, se multis diebus non exercuisse artem, eoque timuisse ne aberraret. Id ubi renuntiatum est Alexandro, quod non con-

- tumacia sed ignominiae metu recusasset, admiratus ingenium gloriae studiosum, dimisit illum donatum, eo quod mortem oppetere maluisset quam fama sua videri indignum.
69. Aristippus rogatus quid fructus cepisset ex philosophiae studio, Quod cum quibuscumque libet, inquit, libere loqui possim.
70. Aristippus cum quaesisset quidam ex eo quid boni filio suo allatura eruditio esset? Si nihil aliud, hoc certe, inquit, quod in theatro lapis in lapide non sedebit. Idemque alteri, qui cum sibi nimium magnam mercedem posci pro institutione filii videretur, dixerat: Ista pecunia servum mihi emere possum; Tu vero, inquit iocans, etiam si non amplius; si unum emeris, duos habebis.
71. Iustitia civitates a parvis et humilibus profectae principiis brevi tempore ad magnam potentiam pervenerunt: iniustitia florentissimae et opulentissimae breviori tempore funditus conciderunt. Neque enim adamantinis illis vinculis, quae Dionysius senior crebro in ore habebat, vi atque metu, sed iustitia et aequitate magna imperia retinentur. Quare sapienter Persae ei ex regis liberis, qui natu maximus erat, quique in spem regni educabatur, cum alios ad virtutem magistratos dabant tum unum inprimis a quo iustitiam doceretur.
72. Leon Eurycratidis filius interrogatus in qua tandem urbe aliquis possit tuto vitam agere: In ea, inquit, quam qui incolunt, neque plus possident, neque minus, et ubi iustitia viget iniustitia imbecillis est.
73. Titus cum admoneretur ab amicis quod plura polliceretur interpellantibus quam praestare posset, respondit: Non oportet quemquam a Caesaris colloquio tristem discedere.
74. Xerxes, cum vidisset universum Hellespontum navibus suis constratum atque omnia litora hominibus referta, iactavit se beatum, moxque lacrimas fudit. Tam subitam mutationem admiratus Artabanus Regis patruus, qui dissuaserat eam expeditionem, ausus est rogare causam. Tum Xerxes, Subiit, inquit, animum meum cogitatio quam brevis sit hominum vita, quando ex tam numerosa multitudine post annum centesimum nemo superfuturus est.
75. Dionysius iunior, postea quam regno fuit expulsus, cuidam dicenti Quid tibi Plato et philosophia profuit? Ut tantam, inquit, fortunae mutationem facile feram. Neque enim sibi manus admovit, quod alii solent, sed Corinthi ludum litterarium aperuit.
76. Hoc loco prope supervacaneum esse iudico petere a vobis ut me attente audiat. Certe enim ea vobis causa huc veniendi fuit. Et ut ridiculus fuerit balneator, si quos lavandi causa in balneas ingressos videt, ab eis multis precibus petat ut lavent: ita ego mihi videor ridiculus fore, quod facturi huc convenistis id si, ut faciatis, vos rogem. Oratorum iste mos est, qui, etiam

cum exploratum habent se attentissime auditum iri, tamen attentionem petunt; non quod opus esse eo putent, sed quoniam, si aliter fecerint, adversus artis suae praecepta fecisse se putant. Meum est conari ut auditu digna adferam; vestrum ne ea praetervolare patiamini, sed singula diligenter expendentes, penitus demittatis in animos vestros. Mihi ut ne ad id, quod mearum partium est praestandum imparatus venirem, provisum est; vos quoque ad me, qua soletis benignitate et attentione, audiendum satis vestrae sponte paratos esse confido.

77. Etiam si nulla proemia litteris proposita essent, ipsa tamen doctrina amanda est per se: neque quicquam in homine ingenuo turpius est ignoratio eorum rerum, quarum scientia sine litteris comparari non potest. Voluptas, quae ex turpibus capitur, celeriter transit; dolorem autem in animo diuturnum relinquit: at labor in rebus honestis collocatus, ipse quidem effugit, memoriam autem sui in animo relinquit plenam honestissimae et solidissimae voluptatis.
78. Velim ad me diligenter scribas quo te nunc scriptore oblectes, Cicerone an Terentio an, quod malim, utroque? Dare etiam operam debes, ut in iis, quae ad me scribas, iis loquendi generibus utare, quae in illorum scriptis notaveris, ut ea ipsa res fidem mihi faciat diligentiae in eis legendis tuae.
79. Vide quam te amem, cum a multis hodie litteras acceperim nihil mihi prius faciendum esse duxi, quam ut ad te potissimum rescriberem. Cave putes, Alexander mi, ipsi te patri tuo cariorum esse quam mihi. Ac si quaeras, quae causa sit huius erga te tanti amoris mei, ne vivam, si aliam afferre possum, quam quod videor mihi animadvertisse in te ingenium excellens, et, si tu volueris, ad omnia summa natum.
80. Filius tuus heri mane discessit una cum magistro. Uterque a me pro viribus amice et diligenter curatus est. Visus est mihi plane deposuisse illam animi ferocitatem, quae aliquando ne una cum aetate accresceret subverebar. Tentavi etiam, sed leviter, quos progressus fecisset in litteris. Vis aperte tecum fabuler? Visus est mihi doctior magistro suo.
81. Ut in viris, qui leges maxime metuunt securissime vivunt; contra autem qui non metuunt leges in perpetuo versantur accusatorum et iudicum metu: ita in pueris, qui maxime magistrorum iussa metuunt minime metuunt verbera.
82. Pollux immortalitatem suam cum fratre Castore partitus est, ut alternis vicibus morerentur et reviviscerent.
83. Regnavit Otho dies nonaginta, cumque pessime omnium vixisset, mortuus est honestissime, et imperium quod cum magno scelere invaserat cum maxima virtute deposuit.
84. Multo melius est, multoque iustius, unum pro multis quam pro uno multos interire. Ego quidem Mutius esse malim, aut Curtius, quam Marius aut Sulla.

85. Fuit Phryxus Athamantis filius, qui cum novercam Nephelen, feminam impotentissimam, ferre non posset, profugit una cum Helle sorore. Abduxere secum arietem eximium aureo vellere, cuius in tergo ad traiciendum Hellespontum, cum navis nulla suppeteret, sederunt. Helle in mare decidit, et Hellesponto nomen dedit: Phryxus in Colchidem pervenit ad Aeeten, Medae patrem: ibi arietem Marti immolavit, eiusque aureum vellus regi tradidit.
86. Eodem anno ab Etruscis adversus indutias paratum bellum: sed eos alia molientes Gallorum ingens exercitus, fines ingressus, paulisper a proposito avertit. Pecunia deinde, qua multum poterant, freti, socios ex hostibus facere Gallos conantur, ut eo adiuncto exercitu cum Romanis bellarent.
87. Plinius dicebat nullum esse librum tam malum qui non aliqua parte prodesset.
88. In ludis Circensibus praetores solebant victoribus dare coronas aureas vel argenteis bracteis insignes, quae flores et folia exprimerent.
89. Cum Xerxi nuntiatum esset, quam fortiter quamque etiam feliciter Artemisia rem gessisset in pugna navali, dixisse fertur sibi feminas fuisse viros, contra viros fuisse feminas.
90. Multas magnasque mercedes, ut ait Theognis, ferrent philosophi, si quemadmodum Circe herbis et cantibus suis homines statim convertibat in feras, ita ipsi suis sermonibus ex feris homines facerent, id est, homines ferarum simillimos ad virtutem a vitio, ad rationem a furore, ad humanitatem ab immanitate revocarent. Et tamen aliquid se aliquando eiusmodi effecisse Philosophiae gloriari licet. Producet enim Polemonem ab infami vita moribusque perditissimis ad bonam frugem et ad severitatem unica Xenocratis disputatione revocatum. Sed ut non peraeque in omnibus campis agricultura, ita non in omnibus animis Philosophia idem efficit.
91. Praeclare et sapienter Cato malle se dicebat, quaerere homines cur sibi posita non esset statua quam si quaerent cur posita fuisset. Eodem animo sunt veri omnes philosophi: esse se, ut de Amphiarao ait Aeschylus, quam videri optimos malunt; honores autem et magistratus aut non petunt aut alienae non suae utilitatis causa petunt: neque si adepti sint, exsultant, neque, si repulsam tulerint, anguntur animo, sed placate et moderate ferunt; aut si quando dolent, rei publicae dolent vicem, non suam.
92. Puer quidam apud Platonem educatus, cum ad patrem ex intervallo redisset, eumque vidisset effusius ridentem, admiratus dixit se tale nihil unquam apud Platonem vidisse.
93. Sulla, cum Praeneste oppidum armis cepisset, decrevissetque quicquid erat civium trucidare, hospitem suum iussit excipi, hoc beneficio pensare volens hospitii communicati gratiam. At

- ille contra libere : Nolo, inquit, patriae meae extinctori debere vitam, simulque turbae civium sese admiscuit et cum illis trucidatus est.
94. Scipio Africanus consulatum appetebat, verum ubi sensit Pompeium amicum aliis favere candidatis, ipse a petitione destitit, dicens eum consulatum sibi non tam gloriae futurum, si adipisceretur, quam molestum et inauspicatum si refragante Pompeio consequeretur. Maluit consulatum cedere quam amicum perdere.
95. Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, quod illis daturus esset die natali suo. Quae cum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere coepit.
96. Pastores caesa ove convivium celebrabant. Quod cum lupus cerneret, "ego," inquit, "si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret! At isti impune ovem comedunt!" Tum unus pastorum, "nos enim," inquit, "nostra, non aliena ove epulamur."
97. Nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, similesque sunt ut si qui gubernatorum in navigando agere nihil dicant, cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, ille autem clavum tenens sedeat in puppi quietus. Non faciat ea, quae iuvenes; at vero multo maiora et meliora facit.
98. Epaminondas cum vicisset Lacedaemonios apud Mantineam, simulque ipse gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, ut primum despexit, quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus? cum salvum esse flentes sui respondissent, rogavit essentne fusi hostes? cum id quoque ut cupiebat audivisset, evelli iussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam. Ita multo sanguine profuso in laetitia et in victoria est mortuus.
99. Elephanti plures ab ipsis rectoribus quam ab hoste interfecti: fabrilis scalprum cum malleo habebant; id, ubi saevire belluae ac ruere in suos coeperant, magister inter aures positum ipso in articulo, quo iungitur capiti cervix, quanto maximo poterat ictu adigebat. Ea celerrima via mortis in tantae molis bellua inventa erat, ubi regendi spem vicissent: primusque id Hasdrubal instituerat.
100. Brutus ultimum proelium initurus dehortantibus quibusdam ne se tanto discrimini committeret "Hodie," inquit, "aut recte erit, aut nihil curabo."

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 Of its legitimate peculiar pow'rs)
 Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
 The most important and effectual guard,
 Support and ornament of virtue's cause.
 There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
 The legate of the skies; his theme divine,
 His office sacred, his credentials clear.
 By him, the violated law speaks out 340
 Its thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet
 As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
 He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
 Reclaims the wand'rer, binds the broken heart,
 And, arm'd himself in panoply complete
 Of heav'nly temper, furnishes with arms
 Bright as his own, and trains, by ev'ry rule
 Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
 The sacramental host of God's elect.
 Are all such teachers? would to heav'n all were! 350
 But hark—the Doctor's voice—fast wedged between
 Two empirics he stands, and with swoln cheeks
 Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far
 Than all invective is his bold harangue,
 While through that public organ of report
 He hails the clergy; and, defying shame,
 Announces to the world his own and theirs.
 He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd,
 And colleges, untaught; sells accent, tone,
 And emphasis in score, and gives to pray'r 360
 Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands.
 He grinds divinity of other days
 Down into modern use; transforms old print
 To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
 Of gall'ry critics by a thousand arts.—
 Are there who purchase of the Doctor's ware?
 Oh name it not in Gath!—it cannot be,
 That grave and learned Clerks should need such aid.
 He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,
 Assuming thus a rank unknown before, 370
 Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church.

I venerate the man whose heart is warm,
 Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life:

NOTES TO THE TIMEPIECE.

37

gether as with a close seal. . . . The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are firm in themselves; they cannot be moved."

Hobbes, in his famous book to which he gave the title *Leviathan*, symbolised thereby the force of civil society, which he made the foundation of all right.

315-325 Cowper's limitation of the province of satire—that it is fitted to laugh at foibles, not to subdue vices—is on the whole well-founded. But we cannot forget Juvenal's famous "facit indignatio versum," or Pope's no less famous—

"Yes, I am proud: I must be proud to see
Men not afraid of God, afraid of me:
Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,
Yet touched and shamed by ridicule alone."

326-372 *The pulpit, not satire, is the proper corrector of sin. A description of the true preacher and his office, followed by one of the false preacher, "the reverend advertiser of engraved sermons."*

330 *Strutting and vapouring.* Cf. *Macbeth*, v. 5.

"Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more; it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

"And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with vapouring and ranting."—HUDIBRAS.

331 *Proselyte.* προσήλυτος, a new comer, a convert to Judaism.

338 *His theme divine.* Nominative absolute.

343 *Stablisthes.* Notice the complete revolution the word has made—stabilire, établir, establish, stablisch; cf. state, &c.

346 *Of heavenly temper.* Cf. *Par. Lost*, i. 284, "his ponderous shield ethereal temper." See note on *Winter Morning Walk*, l. 664.

349 *Sacramental.* Used in the Latin sense. Sacramentum was the oath of allegiance of a Roman soldier. The word in its Christian sense was first applied to baptism—the vow to serve faithfully under the banner of the cross. See *Browne on the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 576.

350 *Would to heaven.* A confusion between "would God" and "I pray to heaven."

351 A picture from the life of a certain Dr Trusler, who seems to have combined the trades of preacher, teacher of elocution, writer of sermons, and literary hack.

352 *Empirics.* ἐμπειρικός, one who trusts solely to experience or practice instead of rule, hence a quack. The accent is the same as in Milton (an exception to the rule. See note on *Sofa*, l. 52).

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1825]

THE TURKISH QUESTION

1397

state of things was for the moment crossed by the death of Alexander (Dec. 1, 1825). The view which his successor Nicholas would take became in the last degree important; Canning, with great wisdom, chose Wellington—opposed indeed to his policy, but personally acceptable to the Russian Czar—as his special ambassador to take the royal congratulations upon the new Emperor's accession, and to continue the negotiations if possible. The appointment met with universal approbation; even Metternich believed that in the hands of Wellington the question must be settled in accordance with his views. It was with much surprise and anger that the Turks and Austrians heard that, on the 4th of April, an arrangement had been arrived at between the Courts of England and Russia. Taking advantage of the very moderate claims of the Greeks, who demanded no more than to be placed on the same footing as the Danubian Principalities, remaining as self-governing but dependent vassals of the Turkish Government, the English minister had succeeded in procuring the signature of a protocol embodying a plan for peaceful intervention.

Protocol
between
England and
Russia.
April 1826.

The cause of Greek independence had already excited enthusiasm in England, many volunteers had joined the armies, and money had been subscribed for them. In this enthusiasm Canning in his heart fully joined; from early youth one of his favourite dreams had been the independence of that race to which as an ardent lover of the classics he felt he owed so much. But, true to his principles, and determined to maintain the strict neutrality of England, he had done his best to check any active assistance to the insurgents. According to his view it was necessary that England should intervene with clean hands, and as the friend of both parties. He was also in constant dread of the watchfulness of his Tory enemies, fearing lest any sign of too great favour to Russia should enable them entirely to thwart his plans. Nevertheless the knowledge of the approaching intervention gave a great impetus to the feeling in favour of Greece in England, and men and money were poured in considerable quantities into the peninsula. Lord Cochrane, the most dashing and adventurous of English sailors, had joined the insurgents with an American frigate, General Churchill took command of their armies, yet their destruction seemed immi-

Enthusiasm
for Greek
independence
in England.

[ENGLISH HISTORY—J. F. BRIGHT.]

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1204]

MARCH TO LEWES.

153

fellow-countrymen, there was need of some outward mark to distinguish friend from foe. All had entire confidence in the wisdom and military skill of their leader, whose exploits in Gascony had marked him out as being one of the foremost soldiers of the age.

Before sunrise, on the morning of May 14th, the Barons' army was ordered to march through the woods across the summit of the ridge of down which lay between Fletching and Lewes. Such was the care of Earl Simon in the disposition and ordering of his forces that, although many of them were novices to war, the march was accomplished in perfect order and discipline. Before starting Earl Simon dubbed as knights the young Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and John de Burgh.

The army advanced within two miles of Lewes: when they ascended the slope of a hill, from which they soon caught sight of the bell-tower of the priory. Then dismounting from his horse, Earl Simon addressed his soldiers: "Beloved comrades and followers, we are about to enter upon battle to-day in behalf of the Government of the kingdom, to the honour of God, of the blessed Mary, of all the saints, and of our mother Church, and moreover for the maintenance of our faith. Let us pray to the King of all, that, if what we now undertake pleases Him, He would grant us vigour and help, so that we may do a pleasing service, and overpower the malice of our enemies. Since

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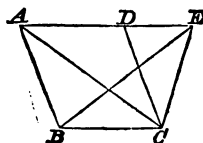
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of all of them open by two slits turned towards the centre of the flower. Their stalks have expanded and joined together, so as to form a thin sheath round the central column (fig. 12). The dust-



Fig. 12.
Dust-spikes of gorse (enlarged).

spikes are so variable in length in this flower, that it may not be possible to see that one short one comes between two long ones, though this ought to be the case.

The *seed-organ* is in the form of a longish rounded pod, with a curved neck, stretching out beyond the dust-spikes. The top of it is sticky, and if you look at a bush of gorse, you will see it projecting beyond the keel in most of the fully-blown flowers, because the neck has become more curved than in fig. 12. Cut open the pod; it contains only one cavity (not, as that of the wall-flower, two separated by a thin partition), and the grains are suspended by short cords from the top (fig. 13). These grains may be plainly seen in the seed-organ of even a young flower. It is evident that they are the most important part of the plant, as upon them depends its diffusion and multiplication. We have already seen how carefully their well-being is considered in the matter of their perfection, how even insects are pressed into their service for this purpose! Now let us glance again at our flower, and see how wonderfully contrivance is heaped upon contrivance for their protection!



Fig. 13.
Split seed-pod of gorse.

First (see fig. 10, p. 14), we have the outer covering, so covered with hairs, that it is as good for keeping out rain as a waterproof cloak; in the buttercup, when you pressed the bud, it separated into five leaves; here there are five leaves, just the same, but they are so tightly joined that you may press till the whole bud is bent without making them separate at all. and when the bud

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EXAMPLES.

SIMPLE.—ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, man; οἶκος, ὁ, house; ξύλον, τό, wood.

CONTR.—πλοῦς, ὁ, voyage; κανοῦν, τό, basket.

Obs. 1. In the neuters, nom., acc., and voc. are always the same; and in the plural these cases always end in *a*. The contraction of ὀστέα into ὀστᾶ is irregular, cp. 11.

Obs. 2. The following words are feminine:—ὀδός, way; νῆσος, island; νόσος, disease; δρόσος, dew; σποδός, ashes; ψῆφος, pebble; ἄμπελος, vine; γνάθος, jaw; ἡπειρος, continent; and some others.

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I shall go to London to-morrow.

You will be too late for the train.

The Queen will leave Windsor to-day.

But, even in the discourse of common life, when the *intention* marked by the word *will*, or the *compulsion* implied in the word *shall*, is to be made prominent in even a slight degree, *will* is used with the *first* person, and *shall* with the *second* and *third* persons:

Falstaff. You must excuse me, Master Robert Shallow.

Shallow. I will not excuse you: you shall not be excused: excuses shall not be admitted.

99. Next, in the emphatic language of poetry and the higher prose, *will* denotes *free intention*.

Shall denotes *strong compulsion*, *earnest admonition*, *firm assurance*, what must be, what ought to be, what is sure to come to pass

Hence *will* is often used with the *first* person:

I *will* arise and slay thee with my hands.—*Tennyson*.

And for her sake I do rear up her boy,

And for her sake I *will* not part with him.—*Shakespeare*.

And *shall* is often used with the *second* and *third* persons:

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The sailors form a plan to rob and murder him.

2.—Hi autem eum in mare proicere constituerunt; pecunia enim potiri cupiebant. Tum vero Arion consilium intellexit. Tristis ad preces confugit. Pecunia omni nautis oblata, vitam deprecatus est. Nautae vero precibus viri non commoti, mortem ei statim minati sunt.

Arion sings a beautiful song, and leaps overboard.

3.—In has angustias redactus Arion, in puppi stetit, omni ornatu suo indutus. Tum unum e carminibus canere incepit. Nautae suavi carmine capti e puppi mediam in navem concesserunt. Ille omni ornatu indutus, capta cithara, carmen peregit. Cantu

NOTES.

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EVERY Simple Sentence is either :—

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- III. A Question ; as *Loquiturne psittacus ? Does the parrot speak ?*

1. *apud*—‘at the court of.’

Corinth—a town on the isthmus which separates Northern Greece from the Peloponnesus (island of Pelops).—*Lat. Prim.* § 101.

ingentibus opibus comparatis.—*Lat. Prim.* § 125.

Tarentum—now Taranto, the largest Greek city in Italy, on the gulf of the same name.—*Lat. Prim.* § 121, c.

2. *oblata*—from *offero*.

3. *redactus*—from *redigo*.

mediam navem—‘the middle of the ship ;’ so with other adjectives of position, as, *summus mons*—‘the top of the mountain.’

4. *Taenarum*—now Cape Matapan, the most southern promontory of Greece.

delatus—from *defero*.

5. *multum pecuniae*—*lit.* ‘much of money.’—*Lat. Prim.* § 131.

6. *Massagetae*—a wandering tribe in Central Asia.

Scythae—a people of S.-E. Europe.

simili Scytharum—short for ‘like those of the S.’

Utor.—*Lat. Prim.* § 119, a.

Ex equis—‘on horseback.’

ad omnia—‘for everything.’

cocta—from *coquo*.

7. *quisque . . . sepeliunt*—‘They bury . . . each in his own.’

8. *ungulis bovinis*—‘with the hoofs of an ox.’—*Lat. Prim.* § 115.

magnitudine.—*Lat. Prim.* § 116.

9. The phoenix was said to live five hundred years, and then to kill itself by fire, its ashes producing a young one.

ex intervallo—‘after an interval.’

aliorum . . . aliorum—of some . . . of others.—See 91, note.

circumlitum—from *circumlino*.

magni—‘at a high price.’—*Lat. Prim.* § 128, a.

[EASY LATIN STORIES—G. L. BENNETT.]

CLEARCHUS IN COLLUSION WITH CYRUS. [BK. I. CH. III.]

Misled by the absence of allusion to any intention of going against the king, the soldiers applaud. Clearchus' understanding with Cyrus.

7. Ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἳ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι οὐ φαίη⁶³ παρὰ βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι, ἐπήνεσαν· παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου καὶ Πασίωνος πλείους ἢ διωχίλοι λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα ἑντρατοπεδεύοντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. ὁ Κῦρος δὲ τούτοις⁶⁴ ἀπορῶν τε καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον· ὁ δὲ ἵεναι μὲν οὐκ ᾔθελε, λάβρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν⁶⁵ πέμπων αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν ὥς καταστησομένων τούτων^{66, 67} εἰς τὸ δέον· μεταπέμπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευεν αὐτόν· αὐτὸς δ' οὐκ ἔφη ἵεναι. 8. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς θ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων⁶⁸ τὸν βουλόμενον ἔλεξε τοιούδε·

Clearchus' second speech. 'Plainly the connexion between us and Cyrus is broken off; I am ashamed to face him, for I fear lest he should punish my breach of faith. Indeed we had all better look out for some way of escape, for Cyrus is a stern foe, and has a large force encamped at our side.'

“Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου⁶⁹ δῆλον ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὥσπερ τὰ ἡμέτερα πρὸς ἐκείνον· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἐκείνου ἐτι στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ γε⁷⁰ οὐ συνεπόμεθα αὐτῷ, οὔτε ἐκείνος ἐτι ἡμῖν μισθοδότης· ὅτι μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι⁷¹ νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν, οἶδα· 10. ὥστε καὶ μεταπεμπομένου αὐτοῦ⁷² οὐκ ἐθέλω⁷³ ἔλθειν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον,⁷⁴ αἰσχυνόμενος, ὅτι σύννοϊδα ἑμαυτῷ πάντα εἶναι σμένους^{75, 76} αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ δειδώς, μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῶ⁷⁷ ὧν^{78, 79} νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι. 11. Ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα^{80, 81} εἶναι ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,⁸² ἀλλὰ βουλευέσθαι, ὃ τι χρὴ⁸³ ποιεῖν ἐκ τούτων. Καὶ ἔως γε μένομεν⁸⁴ αὐτοῦ, σκεπτέον⁸⁵ μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν.⁸⁶ εἰ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα ἀπιμεν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξομεν· ἀνευ γὰρ τούτων οὔτε στρατηγού⁸⁷ οὔτε ιδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν. 12. Ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ⁸⁸ μὲν ἄξιος φίλος, εἰ ἂν φίλος ᾖ,⁸⁹ χαλεπώτατος δ' ἐχθρὸς, φ' ἂν πολέμιος ᾖ

[XENOPHON'S ANABASIS OF CYRUS—TAYLOR.]

ἀλεξήσασθαι is not the usual Attic form of the aorist of ἀλέξω, but has here the strongest MS. authority.

7. πρὸ βασιλείας] To the king's court; ἐπὶ, which would imply hostility, seems purposely avoided. The effect of the speech is plain. Clearchus is not personally popular, but his declaration, that he is not going this long march inland in a strange country, at once brings over some even of Xenias' men, who probably knew what the march was. Cp. i. 1. 2.

8. τοῦτων] Neuter; that things would right themselves.

9. τὰ μὲν δὲ Κύρου] Cyrus' relations to us must vary with our relation to him. Note the cleverness with which the different points in this speech are put:—1. Of course our pay ceases, and we are thrown on our own resources: 2. we are the aggressors; I cannot face Cyrus, because I know I am treating him shabbily: 3. we shall require all our vigilance to guard our own safety: 4. we cannot neglect the strong force which Cyrus has, and which is sufficient to crush us, for he will be no relenting foe, if foe we make him, and he is close at our doors.

11. ἤδη] At once.

τούτων] i.e. τῶν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

12. ἐχθρὸς] Note the difference between ἐχθρὸς and πολέμιος. A man may be at war with you without any personal feeling of enmity, but he, if hé be your foe, will be a bitter and unrelenting one. Krüger quotes appropriately CURTIUS vii. 10. 8: 'Illi nunquam se inimicos ei, sed bello lacessitos hostes fuisse, respondent.'

13. ἀ ἐγγνωσκον] Like the γνώμην ἀποφαινεσθαι of the Athenian assembly.

γνώμης] Consent.

14. εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε] 'One went so far as to say.'

ἡ δὲ ἀγορὰ κ.τ.λ.] It is this that gives point to the recommendation to buy provisions; it reminds them that they could not even get them without Cyrus' permission.

διὰ φίλας τῆς χάρας] Note that φίλας is predicate. The presence of a guide from Cyrus might secure their being unmolested.

ὅν πολλοὺς κ.τ.λ.] Another insidious hint of danger.

It was the Greeks mainly who had plundered the country in reprisals for the loss of their comrades.

15. ὡς δέ] i.e. ἕκαστος δὲ λέγει ὡς. The construction is changed from ὡς πεισόμενοι, and a general positive word is understood from the negative μηδὲις.

16. ὥσπερ κ.τ.λ.] As if Cyrus would not want his ships to convey back

ATTRIBUTIVE EXPRESSIONS.

NOTE 3.—The Objective Genitive in Latin, denoting the object of an action implied in the noun that it qualifies, is often used in phrases where in English we use the Prepositions *for*, *about*, *from*.

ENGLISH.	LATIN.
Resentment <i>for</i> a wrong.	Dolor injuriarum.
Escape <i>from</i> danger.	Fuga periculi.
A craving <i>for</i> gain.	Fames lucri.
Sleep is a refuge <i>from</i> all toils.	Somnus est perfrugium omnium laborum.
Anxiety <i>about</i> the body.	Cura corporis.

NOTE 4.—The Attributive Adjective is used in Latin in many cases where we use Prepositions, such as *of*, *in*, *against*; thus—

Mons summus, *the top of the mountain*.
 Sullanus exercitus, *the army of Sulla*.
 Media aestas, *the middle of the summer*.
 Bellum Africanum, *the war in Africa*.
 Bellum Mithridaticum, *the war against Mithridates*.
 Reliqua Graecia, *the rest of Greece*.
 Italia tota, *the whole of Italy*.

NOTE 5.—Observe carefully the following distinctions:—

LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Urbs Roma.	The city of Rome.
Sardinia insula.	The island of Sardinia.
Civis Romanus.	A citizen of Rome.
Civis Atheniensis.	A citizen of Athens.
Graecus homo.	A Greek.
Homo Romanus.	A Roman.
Vir patricius.	A patrician.

NOTE 6.—The Objective Genitive follows many adjectives in Latin to express the object of *desire*, *knowledge*, etc., implied in the adjective; thus—

[ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR—J. H. SMITH.]

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